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THE NATIONAL ERA.

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For the National Era. EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN IN THE SPANISH MAIN.

Slavery is alike in its features everywhere. Everywhere it is the same story of wrongs, of broken hearts, of stolen rights, of unconditional bondage. The exceptional cases of favored slaves have nothing to do with the fact that slavery is everywhere an outrage. When slaves are favored, it may be to gratify many other feelings rather than benevolence. Benevolence, however, often leads individuals to do much for the pleasure of a favorite slave. This is especially true of women, whose kindly affections entwine themselves around everything they see and live with, even dogs and birds. Then, every one knows that a willing service is the best service; and in in one's household, servants of any class are often more important friends than any others. A thousand insensible influences tend to make us kind to those who faithfully serve us, and every one who is acquainted with the negro character

may vary from the details of slave life in our country, but not so materially as to affect the truthfulness of the picture: "I cannot imagine how people can live among these slaves, and still consider them incapable of

knows that its first principle is kindly affections.

improvement and devoid of tender affections. Their imitativeness renders them peculiarly susceptible of improvement from example, and they are a loving, affectionate race of beings. Most of those I have seen have been trans-

ported from Africa within five years, many of them within two, and there are a few instances on this plantation of still more recent importation. We have had a tragedy here lately, in several acts. My mind has been so disturbed by the occurrences that I have found it impossible to write until I could see the end, or at least indications of it. I was so filled with horror on my first arrival, to find how like the brute animals these unfortunate beings live, that I was repelled from them, and they all seemed to me savages more or less fierce and dangerous. This impression was deepened by seeing them dance around the house, on the day after my arrival, in elebration of the New Year. They dress themselves on that day in all their finery, and come with a dance, and scramble for small bits of silver they throw up their arms and shout and vell and clap their hands, till a stranger is fairly frightened lest they should really go mad, and do some mischief. When they retired from the field, I could only tremble, and repeat to myself, "horrible! horrible!" Their wild and impassioned gesticulations, born out of music and motion, for they dance to a beat of drum that is absolutely perfect in time, though deafening in sound, show what they can do when roused. I do not believe but they might be led on by a daring leader, to the sound of inspiring music, to do battle against their oppressors. But I am convinced the negro needs to be roused before he can accomplish anything energetic. He is by nature a gentle creature, highly susceptible of gentle affections, but either by nature or circumstances deficient in enterprise and that degree of physical courage which is requisite to enable men to dare all or die. As I have lived among them month after month. I have become deeply awar of these elements in their characters.

But now to my tragedy. It commenced in a startling manner to us all. One evening, just as the clouds were gathering for a tempest, we saw the overseer emerge from the coffee square, attended by a tall, athletic negro, whose hand hung dangling from his wrist, held only by the skinthe arm having been entirely severed by a sharp sword. Consternation and dismay were depicted upon the countenance of the overseer, who is the ost detestable mixture of passion and gourslave in a hollow tree, and, in the struggle to capture him, had cut off his hand. The slave of the island, knew very well that a wealthy planter could hold him between his thumb and lest the owner of the plantation should be in volved in the affair. I will not pretend to say what kind of a heart beat in the planter's breast but I know very well how many aching one there were on the plantation. None of us knew however, that there was one poor breaking hear

The overseer knew that his best course was t asten in search of a physician, who could mend bring a justice of the peace, and any other func tionaries of the law who could best advise him how to get rid of the burden, for he thought only of its falling upon his own shoulders. The bur-

Meantime, the tempest approached. The thun er was terrific-the lightning turned night into day. Soon the rain fell in torrents, and during ospital. It was never discovered who he was building, but no one of his fellows betrayed him and the overseer was too much occupied with his

think of trying. He tried disobedience, he tried out of the pale of gentility here; but it is one of dres' early insubordination and final escape. He pretended illness, he feigned stupidity, he at those remarkable instances where personal merit knew that a fugitive was punished more severely tempted flight. But Spanish customs were too overcomes all ordinary forms except one. Marmuch for him. The lash, the stocks, the insult of being degraded from a house servant to a field hand, had at last reduced him to a silent submission to his fate. Don Martino was a cruel master. He knew, tot, the save him any other order. He knew, tot, the save him any other order. He knew, tot, the save him any other order is a ge code of the slaveholder. They tell you it will not do to punish a slave only enough to rouse him—it is necessary to punish him enough to subdue him. The Man must be beaten wholly befriended him was involved in inextricable ruin. find pleasure in starving and tormenting his seremony is immediately performed on the newly-

ual of the gang that was returning from the field. Something diverted the attention of the driver for a brief moment, and, seeing himself alone and unobserved, the agile youth, with one bound, sprang ever the lime hedge into this plantation. He curled under the hedge till the rest had passed on, and, not being missed, had afterwards time to secrete himself among the coffee trees. When the roll was called, after the evening meal, Andres did not answer to his name. Scouts were sent in various directions, but he was not found. quarter, no one knowing probably where to look for him, as he had not been missed at the moment of flight, he crept stealthily along to some plantain bushes to satisfy the cravings of hunger After a plentiful meal, he looked around himself without rising from his creeping posture, and found he was very near an old hollow tree. He lost no time in enlarging the hollow with his hands and ensconcing himself within it. The hole opened from below, but was so large within that he could conceal his person from outward observation. Here he had remained for about a week, when an incident occurred, not surpassed in romantic interest certainly in all the annals of

Having been somewhat accustomed to his new The following extract from a letter written abode, and feeling himself quite safe there, and living luxuriantly upon plantains and oranges, which he obtained in the night, after all sounds in the Spanish Main depicts scenes whose details were hushed, he began to wish to see some of his kind, whose voices he heard frequently as they passed near him on their way to and from their labors. He found a thin place in the bark of the tree, about as high as his head, and had contrived o work a very small aperture through it, where he could apply one eye without fear of being discovered. That evening, just as the short twilight of the tropics was lighting a gang home from their work, he saw a man and a young woman walking a little apart from the rest, and engaged in close conversation. He knew old Anse very well. He is one of the patriarchs of the plantation, not accustomed to working in the field for many years, but filling posts of honor in case of any emergency, such as the present. The driver was ill, and he had been put in his place for the day by the overseer, who, knowing Anselmo to be one of the main stays of the plantation, and from long residence above suspicion passed on with his troop, and did not interfere with the conversation. It is very probable that he thought Anselmo was usefully employed in reconciling Annette to her fate, for she was a new omer, and had spent much of her time in weep-

ing, and would not be consoled. around the house of their master to salute him | which Andres had. It is customary for the slavers who approach the coast, to convey intelligence to ioned by the English Co the approach of slavers to the coast, and these are to be eluded, if possible. If met with they are generally bought by a bribe, but still they are feared; for, having been treatherous to the that they may betray again, and give information of the arrival before there has been time to move from the coast again. Planters who help the slavers in this way have the pick of the coffles. Annette's appearance attracted my host at once and she had been separated from her companions and remained with us.

Her subsequent sorrow was attributed to the circumstance of her separation. But there was o remedy; they had passed on, and left her be hind, never more to meet her in this world. It might have been father, mother, brother, sister; no one asked. It was supposed she confided her sorrow to no one. She performed her tasks heaviy, but well; no complaint could be urged agains ner, but that she spoke to no one, and, when unmployed, passed her time in profound melan choly, or in weeping. I had seen her several times, and been moved to tears by her appearnien, never raised her eyes from the ground sought companionship with no one, responded to er melancholy, and seemed rather to recoil from

heir touch or approach. The overseer who preceded the wretch I have poken of was a Spaniard from the old country, and a very kind man. The slaves were quite at-ached to him; and although he had them pun-shed when they violated the rules of the plantaion, he very earnestly laid down those rules, and very kindly exhorted them to obey them. I often used to go out and stand near when he called the roll at night, to hear him endeavor to give them some motive of action, and to watch their countenances. must tell you more about this good man. I can rive you no idea of his many virtues when I say hat he would on these occasions tell them that if they did not steal, God would take care of their ouls, and white men would respect them. And tasks, so that he need not have to punish his children. And when he dismissed them, he would ell the mothers to go home and take the jiggers out of their toes and out of the toes of their chil ren; and if they wanted candle-ends, to dress the wounds, they might tell him when he called the roll again, after the locking up. This cerenony is performed after the slaves are all house and each one again answers to the name called hat the overseer may be sure none have escaped between the previous muster outside, and this

Don Ciriaco's heart enlarges in capacity in proportion to the objects that need his kindness. He is a household god for twenty miles round oth in the dwellings of his white brethren and n the hovels of his black children; for wherever here is sickness, he knows it and is present, especially among the needy. During these two years, that cholera has raged here, he has probably been the means of saving hundreds of lives. The negroes are so terrified by anything like a re not roused to exert themselves.

He came to this island twenty years ago, an adpraises he is never tired of recounting. No one crows what drove him from home; but it could uld talk Spanish sufficiently well, I would ask the plantation. orruption of this society. If he could not tell

sure your interest.

He is an architect by profession, and, falling nto some pecuniary embarrassments shortly after his arrival here, he was befriended by a kind Spaniard, who lent him money without any secu-rity but his personal qualities, as manifested in ocial life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and

petty sovereign on his own estate, and abhorred by his neighbors of every grade, he seemed to been induced to endorse notes for a worthless to be consigned to the hospital for a whole month brother, who failed, and reduced him to beggary. slaves. The neighborhood rung with stories of his cruelty and oppression. Andres, as the African monarch had been christened—for this seized; and our unfortunate neighbor, seeing the utter ruin of his family, and being powerless to do anything but raise coffee and be a planter in mported slaves-was a special object of his ven-One may, long after his subdued demeanor had somewhat relaxed the vigilance of the watch kept by the had learned too much wistentian to fiee, he happened to be the last individuals. They did so. The sor-flat he had learned too much wistentian to fiee, he happened to be the last individuals. They did so. The sor-flat he had he knew that in their fastnesses dwelt a band of desperate negroes, who had no right to demand more fastnesses dwelt a band of desperate negroes, who had no right to demand more fastnesses dwelt a band of desperate negroes, who had no right to demand more fastnesses dwelt a band of desperate negroes, who had no right to demand more fastnesses dwelt a band of desperate negroes, who had no right to demand more fastnesses dwelt a band of desperate negroes, who had no right to demand more fastnesses dwelt a band of desperate negroes, who had no right to demand more fastnesses dwelt a band of desperate negroes, who had no right to demand more fastnesses dwelt a band of desperate negroes, who had no right to demand more fastnesses dwelt a band of desperate negroes, who had no right to demand more fastnesses dwelt a band of desperate negroes, who had no right to demand more fastnesses dwelt a band of desperate negroes. The supported the whole worldly substance upon the small estates of the peasantry. They were the terms of the result in the worth of the injured store in the work of the w his old age, actually wept himself blind. Now time he took up his abode in the family, dismissed the overseer, regulated the expenses of the house-hold upon the strictest principles of economy, redoubled his own labors to earn money for their support, sold all the negroes that could be spared from the cultivation of a small coffee patch, just enough to supply family wants, and actually smoothed the blind old man's path to the grave, into which he has sunk since I resided here consented to leave the family a little while after the old man's death, and come here for a liberal salary, out of which he could pay an overseen there, and have something left to supply their wants; but he did not remain long, for he found he could trust such precious interests to no hirelings. I am afraid he was no gainer by his temporary abdication there; for he saw here, in the person and heart of an interesting woman, a heaven of possible happiness, which he could no make his own, good and worthy as he is, and he has returned to his post of self-imposed duty, to mourn over a deeper solitude than he had ever known before in his life of exile.*

What a digression I have made! But now I have introduced you to my island hero, I will return to poor Annette. Don Ciriaco and I had had often exchanged remarks about the poor girl, for whom his compassion was as much excited as mine. She could speak nothing but her own African dialect, so that he could not express it to her, except by kind looks and tones; but I had a touching proof of the magnetism of kind feelings one night, after I had been ill, and reappeared on the hospital piazza, after a few days' absence. As she passed the corner of the piazza where I stood, she stopped a moment, and said, in an inquiring tone—"Muy buen?" ("Very well?") I said—"Si, muy buen?" ("Yes, very well,") in as grateful a tone as I could utter it, thankful to find that anything could draw her

for a moment from dwelling upon her own misery. When Spaniards meet on courteous ground, they always exchange beautiful greetings, adding to "How d'ye do?" and "Very well," such expressions as "God be with you!" "God keep your soul!" &c. I do not know that she knew another word of Spanish; but with those two words she contrived to express in natural elo-

quence her estimation of my sympathy.

It was after Don Ciriaco left the plantation, that suddenly a remarkable change came over Annette. She seemed suddenly transformed from the listless melanoholy being she had thus far appeared, into a wild savage. This character did not manifest itself in any acts of rebellion, or in any spoken words. She still kept apart from the rest, but a sudden energy had, from some inex-All that had been known of Annette was this plicable cause, been infused into her, and the fact of her weeping, and that she could not be comforted. She had only been a few months on the plantation, having been purchased on her passage across the island, very much in the way in actually gleamed with a preternatural light, and her step was like that of a high-blooded steed, when she returned from a day's work of such inwhich are thrown to them by the family and guests, if such happen to be present. The dance guests, if such happen to be present. The dance to request the favor of being allowed to pass through their plantations, as sentinels are stahim not to speak of it, for I did not known purpose might animate her, and I did not have her observed any more than was inevitable under the circumstances. I was already afraid

that she was carefully watched, though I had not heard a lisp of such a thing from any one. Don have rejoiced in Annette's escape from thraldom as sincerely as I should, so that it was hardly necessary in this instance to put him upon his guard. He said he would ask Anselmo to explain, if possible, the cause of this transforma-

I believe I have never told you, that when a new subject enters a plantation, all the slaves go through a ceremony of shaking hands, and exthis way they immediately ascertain if the new comer belongs to their tribe; and the planters favor this exchange of friendly words, be helps to make a new slave contented to find those who speak his own dialect on the same planta-Old Anselmo had immediately discovered that Annette belonged to his own tribe; and as she was the only one upon the plantation who did, he had at once taken her under his protection, as He was a kind soul, and had succeeded in making her speak to him from the first, but no one knew till afterward how deep or vital had een the communion. Don Ciriaco found him, however, apparently as much at a loss as any one to account for the change in Annette's whole manner of being. But Don Ciriaco's sagacity surmised very soon that he knew more than he

chose to communicate, as the sequel proved. You now understand how Annette and Anselmo could communicate so freely as I have described them on the evening when Andres had first succeeded in obtaining a peep at the out-ward world through his eye-hole. Something Something in the form and bearing of Annette, as she approached the tree, rivetted his attention; and when he heard her say in his own native tongue, and in a voice which had often thrilled his bo in his native land-"But I know I shall die soon!" an involuntary cry burst from his lips. It was his own betrothed savage, whose voice had penetrated his soul! Anselmo and Annette stood | that the coachmen were summoned to get ready iveted to the spot where the cry of human agony and burst upon their ears. The next moment Anselmo was dragging the half-insensible Andres from his hiding-place. It was but the work of a moment to rush into each other's arms, and to be torn asunder again by Anselmo. That moment ary embrage transformed Annette from the weep ing, desponding weman, into a young tigress the breast of old Anselmo, but he had been too thoroughly drilled into the prudent indifference of the slave, to lose his presence of mind in so trying an emergency. He recognised Andres at side of the hedge, and sternly bidding him retreat to his hiding place, he led Annette with hurried steps to the rear of the returning gang. The dusk of evening fortunately concealed her perturbed mien, and after hearing her safely locked into her cabin, the sad old man was consigned

But this time it was not to sleep. A king of next day, but, though he brought a box, he di his tribe enslaved in a foreign land—a hunted open it, and thus day after day passed. renturer from his own isle of Majoros, whose fugitive—whose fate, if discovered, his very soul tottered to contemplate. The poor weeping child, who had poured out to him the whole story of have been no trivial reason that banished one her capture, her purchase, her subsequent separation from his own countrion from all but her little sister, who was torn ry. I love him dearly for his goodness; and if I from her here, when the coffle passed through She had told him, too, that she hat I see his virtues in the midst of the moral her from all the maidens of his tribe! I doubt not Anselmo found himself possessed of faculme, I know he would thank me for asking; but I | ties in that hour of startling emotion, which he m afraid to venture, for fear my imperfect know- never realized before, for he had always borne ledge of the language might prevent my doing it with all the delicacy I should want to use. His missive slaves, faithful to his master's interests, nistory since his residence here is enough to in- and friendly to his fellow slaves, to whose chil neculiar characteristics had made his life comparatively an easy one, but he had seen others suffer, and now he realized, perhaps for the first time, in its fullest powers, sympathy for those sufferings. He knew the cruel nature of Lopez—

he knew the irritation he had suffered from An-Since his removal from the plantation, we have by degrees learned his previous history and wrongs. It seems that he was an African King, taken captive by a hostile tribe, and sold to a Spanish slaver about five years ago. Don Martino Lopez, who bought him on his arrival in the island, as one of a coffle of slaves marching to the interior from the coast where he landed, (a spot not far from his own estate,) soon found that he had an untamable spirit to deal with. The young monarch had not been a slave long enough at home to get broken in, and tried various experiments—what an experienced Spanish slave would never

after a punishment, because he was unable to re-

king and his king's beloved, he would dare what he had never dared for himself. They must escape to the mountains! The mountains are fifteen miles from the plantation; but he had once one ventured to hunt them out from their hiding To join these desperadoes, with Annette and Andres, was now his purpose. It was all thought out before the great bell summoned him to his day's work. The bold purpose imparted new vigor to his limbs, new emotions to his soul. In the course of the day he made known his designs to Annette, and when he returned from work in the evening, he bade her pass on, while he made the attempt to commusicate unseen with Andres. It required all his eloquence and the nost vivid representation he could make of the disastrous consequences to both of discovery, to restrain her from endeavoring to obtain another glimpse of Andres; but his promise of speedy release subdued her.

A week or two elapsed before Anselmo could bring things to bear; but his plan was all ar-ranged, and they only waited for a favorable occa-sion, on which he and Annette could again linger behind the rest of the gang, give the signal to Andres, and conceal themselves behind a pile of brush which lay near the edge of the coffee square, and under which Anselmo had from day to day, as he could find opportunity, cleared a space sufficient. After pursuit in that quarter had ceased, they were to flee to a neighboring thicket-a perfect jungle of trees and bushes called the King's Gore, (triangular patches that stand in the angles made by the circles into which those plains are divided) From these they were to escape to another when they could, and by degrees reach the mountains. It might be days, it might be weeks, before they arrived there, and there were a thousand chances to one that they

own imagination can divine what I have not told you. Such had become Andres' impatience at the weary waiting, day after day, that one evening he ventured out before dark to lie in wait for Anselmo, who had not approached his tree for one or two days. The overseer had lingered be-hind his troop, instead of preceding it, as usual. o call one of his dogs, an ill-trained bloodhound. who had been sadly complained of on the planta-tion for biting without orders. He had found the dog, and tied his handkerchief to the collar. The dog growled as he passed Andres, crouching be-hind some shrubbery, and the inhuman wretch, surmising that a fugitive was lurking there, (for these dogs only spring at the blacks,) loos-ened the animal and set him upon him. An-dres sprang to his feet, and with his knife made a pass at the bloodhound, which, taking effect, so enraged the overseer that he raised the long sharp sword which always dangled at the side of these officials, and the pass he made at him severed his hand from his arm. The moment he had committed the deed he repented it, for he perceived that the negro was the lost Andres, and knew too well the vile character of his owner to tunate race here, for the planters play into each others' hands in such a manner that no slave has a chance to take the benefit of them. If a planter any fault can be found with his domestic affairs for he will then be sure to feel the heaviest weight of the law; but the poor slave does not reap the benefit, unless his good is in some way

made subservient to his master's ruin. The only course of the overseer, in this instance, was t oring his victim to his superior, from whom he hoped to meet with approval for the capture, and aid and sympathy in averting the consequences for the planter had no idea of sacrificing himsel for the interests of his servant. The character of the servant did not in this case lay claim to any sympathy, but it was not in punishment for was rather in self-defence that he was told he must hasten to the nearest village for a physician to take care of the wounded, and a lawyer to give him counsel. A humane mind can hardly onceive of withholding aid from a fellow creature in such an agony of suffering, but there is some show of plausibility in the apology offered. The owner of this plantation is a foreigner, the owner of the wounded slave a Spaniard; and such is the condition of the justitia in the island, that the Spaniards held all the power, and foreigners are thus victims and powerless, if the justifia are let loose upon them, backed by a wealthy Spaniard Our host knew that, if he took any part in the affair, he might be reduced to beggary, and felt his family claims to be paramount to the suffer

ings of any man, especially a negro! I try to have charity, but find it very difficult. After the overseer had departed in search of physician and lawyer, the tempest increased, as I ave told you, and when midnight came it was fearful. My mind was so tempest-tost that I hardly realized the fact myself until my attention was called to it by noticing preparations for another expedition to the village. The long de was supposed he might have fled, and that was be consented to for a moment. In that case, all the burden of the affair would rest here, and on shoulders to which it did not belong: so to pursue him. A furious thunder-shower such a bugbear to negroes, that no common cause would have made them willing to go. I do not mean that they would have dared to refuse, but their fear would have been very apparent. Now, such was their hatred of the overseer, and their compassion for their fellow-slave, that they were eager to go, and many others wished to join them.
They were wrapt in blankets, and set forth upon good horses to find their hated enemy. Early in the morning they returned, accompanied by overseer, but no physician came till the middle of the day, and no lawyer till night. The physician said that the arm must be amputated, but gave little hope that that would save life. No instruments were offered for the purpose, though the plantation was well provided, and, after binding up the poor wretch's arm, the ignorant son of Æsculapius, who knew nothing but how to administer a few simples, went away in pursuit of surgical instruments. He did not return till the next day, but, though he brought a box, he did not groans of the poor sufferer were terrible to hear, but he lingered on and on, and finally lived. That night, amid the howling of the storm, could be heard at intervals the frantic shrieks of Annette, who rolled on the floor of her cabin in the delirium of a brain-fever. No one could understand her incoherent ravings but old Anselmo, who watched by her as a father would watch a child. Don Ciriaco, who heard the rumor of what had happened early the next day, came over to do what good he could, and to whom all ne-groes as well as white men trusted, Anselmo confided the story of the unfortunate lovers. said nothing, however, of the intended flight till long after. After a few days of delirium, Annette rallied, and, learning the state of things, besought to be allowed to go to Andres, and to be his nurse. Then Don Ciriaco was appealed to, and he came and told the sad history, but it was too to be taken, for Annette could not stand upon her feet. Poor Andres must suffer alone, and see no one but his doctor and the attendant the latter had brought to take care of him. It is impossible to tell what might have been the effect upon Annette of being carried to him, but she was so prostrated by the long-continued and fierce exitement she had suffered for weeks, and by the fearful disappointment and shock of the catasa few days after. Happy indeed is her fate, when compared to that of Andres. After lingering for three weeks utterly prostrated on his board and blanket bed-for these are the downiest couches slaves ever lie upon-he was removed from the

plantation, and consigned to the tender mercies

had mangled him! This overseer, who was one

whom there are four, came here to see what could | than a pound of cure? be done for his release, for they knew enough of the course of Spanish law to know that he might lie during the better part of his life in either jail The myrmidons of this same justitia—I beg pardon of the glorious word for applying it to them quartered themselves upon us for the space of one fortnight, under the instructions of Lopez, to appear again sconer!

There was but one thing to be done. For his but, finding him a match for all their wiles, they were at last withdrawn, as the expense of their service was heavy as well as useless. The brothers were advised to go to Lopez, and make the best terms they could. They did so. The sorof all the brothers. To their credit, they paid it, though the brother they redeemed was not worth the sum. All they saved from the wreck was his person, the injured slave, and a little boy, the property of the overseer. Sad was the day and he hour when the ox-cart containing the still prostrate negro and the little boy, Jose, wended its way slowly out of the long avenue of the plantation. It was followed by many wistful eyes, for José, who sang sweetly, and was a smart, merry little boy, was every one's favorite, and the story of Andres and Annette was by this time known to every slave on the plantation. They knew their tyrant too well not to imagine the doom of Andres. Old Anselmo actually looks gray and bent since these events have been brought to a close. He was a hale man, capable of much hard work, but he looks perfectly broken, and it is touching to see how all the negroes treat him They have a sympathy for his feelings in behalf of a king of his tribe, and the poor girl whom they had all pitied and then wondered at so long. Little do we know, who see only the outside, how many tragedies as deep as this, if not so romantic, might be found in the annals of slavery, if there was any one to keep the record.

I have, through my good friend, Don Ciriaco, learned the history of a good many of these tragedies, and some others have passed before my eyes, differing from this only in character, but not in pathos. The people here, who are used to slavery, do not seem to think the affections of these poor people of much convergences, indeed these poor people of much counsequence—indeed, they hardly believe they exist, except in startling instances, some of which I shall try to relate to you. If one says anything upon the subject, or speaks of the race as if they had any natural rights, the planters will ask you what can be made of women who murder their own offspring as soon as born-but it is only another proof to me of these same affections that I believe in.

We are now reaping some of the legitimate fruits of this atrocious system. Such is the anger of the mountaineers, that our host did not defend his overseer in the regular performance of his duty, (capturing a runaway slave,) and thus save the whole family of Martinez from ruin, that whatever disturbance happens upon the plains, we cannot look to them for aid. The beasantry is depended upon by the planters, if any symptoms of insurrection appear, but the ne-groes know as well as we do, in this instance. that the mountaineers, whose family connections are very wide, threading whole regions, and forming clans, are very much enraged at the whole proceeding. It is astonishing how things fly through the country here. The negroes are the medium of communication for all gossip. In attending their masters, while visiting, they meet and communicate with the slaves of other plantations, so that even the minutest family relation are known and promulged. They are not quite so well-informed on this plantation as on plantations in general, because we speak English and French a great deal, but one of the household servants understands and speaks French, and there is no doubt in the family that an old woman who officiates as housekeeper understands English, although she persists, and has for fifteer years persisted, that she does not. So we are not afe, and indeed we know our family proclaimed far and near. I confess that often

tation, but the family speak in such tones of as rance of their safety that I am somewhat influenced by it. I try very hard to be so, though I cannot agree with them that even their household laves are "as attached as children." they often wound the feelings of many of them in a way that no human nature can brook, let it dwell within a white or a black skin; and I know that our host and his overseer sleep with loaded pistols under their heads. The most trusted slaves are always placed on guard round the houses at night, "to watch the horses," strangers are told, but I have been here long enough to know there are other reasons for the precaution Only imagine what a life to lead! To be obliged to trust for protection to those very individuals whom one is an agent in depriving of their jus rights-of their very children and wives-indeed. of themselves! I see many planters' wives, who suffer from slavery, and in more ways than one. Their kindly feelings must be kept in subjection to enable them to endure it at all, and then they see their own sons growing up victims to the vices of this degraded race. It is not enough that they are told from the cradle upward that it is dis graceful to do what the negroes do; the opportu nity and the corrupting influences often com pletely cancel the precept; and the young men grow up puny in health, imbecile in mind, and luted in soul. But I will leave you to fill out

the picture I have sketched." AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY. - No. 14.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK,

Granite, hornblend, and lime formations constitute more than nineteen-twentieths of mountain and rocky masses upon our globe. The highest peaks of mountains and the lowest depths of excavations yet witnessed are principally granite formations. Early upheavals of the earth, in its geological history, are supposed to have given to this rock-formed when it was said, "Let dry land appear"-both the highest and the lowest position

in the piling of mountains. All granite formations are composed essentially of three ingredients—quartz, felspar, and mica, combined by mechanical mixture rather than chemical combination in almost every proportion of these ingredients. Quartz is the most abun ant of the three ingredients, and sometimes of it self constitutes large rocks, and even mountain ranges. Felspar, also, in some rocky masses, is the most abundant ingredient. When the rock is prin cipally felspar, interspersed with irregular lines of quartz, giving it somewhat the character of Hebrew letters, it is called graphic granite, from the Greek word graphs, to write. In graphic granite the mica is entirely, or nearly, wanting, bei posed almost wholly of felspar, with a slight prinkling of quartz. Such felspar rocks frequently decompose by the action of air and water

forming porcelain clay, called by the Chinese kacim.

A large deposit of felspar, of a good quality for chinaware, also for porcelain teeth, has been opened and worked to some extent in Wilmington, Delaware. That deposit, also one in Haddam, Connect; cut, have furnished large quantities of felspar for porcelain establishments in this country, in addition to considerable quantities exported to other

A portion of granite formations are stratified having a slaty structure. Another portion is unstratified—the three ingredients, especially the mica, being thrown in every imaginable position Those stratified are called gneiss and mica slate The distinction between gneiss and mica slate i the absence of felspar in the latter; the rock being composed of quartz and mica of a homogeneous structure, with a smooth but frequently an undula for footwalks, bridges, floors, and other purpose exposing it to friction, than gneiss. It is also less readily split into slabs of a large surface, and is hence far the most limited of the two rocks in their application to purposes of architecture.

Experiments.-A teacher in Philadelphia one said to his pupils, "Boys, all who have their lessons to-day at eleven o'clock may go with me on a geological excursion." Every boy had his les-son thoroughly at the hour named—the first thorough lesson ever got by several of his pupils Similar experiments continued changed his worst scholars into his best.

In one of the New York Public Schools the trophe, that she sunk immediately, and died in teacher was greatly annoyed by several truant a few days after. Happy indeed is her fate, when boys, drawn to the docks of the city by the attractions upon the wharves. He at length offered to the punctual scholars exercises in drawing, also an opportunity to form cabinets of geology for the school, their homes, and sending abroad. corrigible truants immediately became his mo of-whom do you think? The very wretch who punctual scholars, and the very worst boy in school was soon known as an artist, and, as such, invited

mountains, was thrown into the village prison, to and the teacher of his children. Do not "work- Fool! to speak in tones despondent, when the efforts of my be transferred at Lopez's pleasure to the city ing schools" and houses of refuge forcibly illustrate jail, there to await his trial. His brothers, of the adage, that an ounce of prevention is better the adage, that an ounce of prevention is better

> For the National Era. CHANTS FOR TOILERS.

THE WORKER'S WORLD.

BY WILLIAM P. MULCHINOCK.

Ye are fallen on days of evil, days of cruel woe and wrong, Feeble cries for justice sending to the gateways of the

Not in panoply of freemen, not in Union do you rise, out with womanish lamentings wailing upward to the skies

Would ye win a nobler guerdon than the pity of the few, ou must strive with sterner aspect 'gainst the curse-dis

Not with lowly foreheads bending earthward in your awe and fear, But like sleep-awakened giants proudly robed in manly

Self-reliant, fraternizing, hopeful of the better day, That shall chase before its dawning all your countles

away;

Taking comfort from the Fable of the staves together See ye make as firm an Union, just as simple and as sound.

This is now the hour of travail-oh! be heedful lest the

As befits the tones of Toilers roused from slumber worse than death.

See ye preach the new Evangel with a Prophet's tongue of very unusual freak. The probability is that he Every man on earth that labors shall obtain his fitting has only "let go to spit on his hands," and grasp

Horny hand and iron sinew, working on through heat and Shall be paid for every sweat-drop by this tyrant-worship'd about the 10th of last September, and yet it is You shall taste of creature comforts in your hon

In a better, healthier fashion than the feasts of "Upper With the hunger born of hardship you shall give your meals

And with joy salute the night-time as the herald of sweet With your ruddy, healthful faces you shall great the orb and almost suffocating when added to the intense

Not with features wan and pallid, like the loungers of Arm of iron, nerve and sinew, manhood stern from head t

Shall be yours by gift of labor, use of iron and of steel. You shall cope with Wrong, and throw it, with a giant har Not like apes of manhood jousting in a mock heroic mood.

Every inch of ground disputing, till you conquer for the

Holding fast the spear of Freedom, though you fight or Smite the targe of fell Oppression ever with the pointed

Though you win no spurs of knighthood, laurel wreath, or praise of pen, You shall reap a richer harvest in the love of honest men.

Ye shall flout those silken rustlers prankt in purple and in

Nature's sweatings, surface bubbles, of a meager under both;

n the brisk hive of Existence, these are but the idle drones Spinning out their little life threads as companionless as

But for you the eye of Poet in prophetic vision sees Higher ends within attainment of your pulseful energi

sees the Worker's World arising in its matutinal prime. On Opinion, Law, and Order, shall that mighty Empir

He who builds on other pillars trusts to uncemented sand. in this Kingdom of the Worker, unto each in his degree, For the good he doeth solely shall appointed guerdon be.

Purer teachings, higher longings, wider working fields for Mind. That now moves in narrow circle, like the sad and sightle

Thunder utt'rance for the fire-thoughts that now smould Surging like to peut up lava in each manly Thinker's bread Of the Gospel, better readings-saying to all of human kind,

find." May the errant sheep be gathered to the bright fold of the

Deathless wreaths upon the forehead of the youthful Bard Overlong in gloom and sorrow did his heart of love decline But the volumed diapason of his lyre shall ring afar.

And his presence fill men's vision like the presence of a sta Who hath won a mental stature soaring far beyond his race Who hath proved his mission Godlike by the reaches o

Glancing over Past and Present, lighting dim Futurity; Not the weak and silken spinner of sophisticated Rhyme, chime-

for his schools:

Tested by the worth within him, not the outer worth of gold. Phis and more the Poet seeth, if the Workers of the day Bide but true unto their mission, keeping in the righteon

Mind shall be the Master Worker; man his proper pla

Shunning Pride, the primal Error, by which radiant as seeking Truth, the priceless God-gift, when obtained

Oh! my brothers, wrong o'erladen, to your purpose firml

but few:

twain have nought to leave my loved ones-all my toiling yield

the pay!

Fool! to speak in tones despondent, heedless of the brighte Of the love of beauteous children, and the angel made my

And a name intact and stainless kept from cradle unt brave;

Time, of a large and thrifty family of peasants in the by a elergyman of the city to become the associate | Still it soars with all the honor and the glory off s prime.

Won thy praise, proud child of Harvard,* loved of God and

Thou whose strains, like angel music falling softly on the

Touch the heart as if by magic, so it cannot choose but hear Oh! it listens and it follows, with a rare delight, I ween, At thy footsteps, mighty wizard, painter of Evangelin Fool! to speak in tones despondent, when each day but

brings me near

To the promise of the Gospel, in another, higher sphere-To the Heaven of the holy, of the radiant and the blest, Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

* A tribute richly deserved by and willingly paid to Mr. Longfellow, wholly inadequate to the rare joy a perusal of his Evangeline afforded me. W. P. M.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

SANTA FE, Junuary 24, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: The weather here during almost the whole of the present month has been most delightful, resembling more the April than the. January of the Northern and Middle States The days have been serene and cloudless, and the nights - exceedingly dangerous to romantic lovers. To me it seems very anomalous to look at our streets, and see them already becoming pulverous, to look at my thermometer and birth
Should be food for bitter laughter to the proud ones of the at our lofty mountains, whose bases appear to find it at 51° or 52°, and then to turn and look come almost to the city, and see them mantled Let your tones be clear and daring, breathed by full, un- with snow perhaps eight or ten feet deep. But we hardly dare hope that winter is over yet. If the old frost-king has laid down his sceptre after a reign of only one short month, it is certainly a

> it again more tightly. You will scarcely believe me when I tell you that I have not witnessed a rain shower since true. I left Independence on the 16th of September, and we had a pretty heavy rain a few days before I left. That was the last "shower" I have seen from that time to this, a period of more than four months. We had occasionally a great appearance of rain while crossing the plains, and doubtless it did rain, but it never favored us with more than a light sprinkling but once sufficient to lay the dust, which was at times blinding

> > THE SOCORO EXPEDITION.

The Socoro expedition against the Navajoes (Navahoes) returned a few days since. They overtook the enemy, and retook a part of their stock, with a loss of life variously estimated at from ten to twenty men. The Navajoes followed them back, retaking a part of the retaken stock. They then made a swoop upon the little pueblo of Corrales, but a few miles from Albuquerque, (almost in the very teeth of our redoubtable standing army, a portiom of which is quartered at the latter place,) and carried off their spoil with impunity. With regard to the engagement between the Socorians and the Navajoes, and the number of Mexicans killed, there is no certainty, and probably will not be. I suppose an engagement took place, and that lives were lost perhaps on both sides, but, as Madam Rumor is which relates to the number, I think we shall nave to rule it out.

As I am a "peace man," opposed to "all the spirit and all the manifestations of war," it will probably be decided that I am not competent to sit in judgment upon that most interesting question: "Should a nation keep up a standing my?" If, however, the doctors of law and the doctors of divinity (some of whom have manifested great acumen in this matter) should meet in general council and decide under anathema tha the affirmative of the proposition is true—that it is a most necessary and godly institution, and that he who teaches otherwise shall be accursed—if, I say, such a decision of the question is made,

hen I claim for our Territory the benefit of the decision. If such an institution is necessary, it is necessary here. We are girdled about upon every side, and hemmed in by hordes of savage and predatory tribes, who are constantly making descents upon our pueblos, driving off the stock of our peaceable citizens by thousands, and sometimes murdering in cold blood whole parties crossing the plains. Well, we have a standing army, (there is "more truth than poetry" in that,) and perhaps we ought to be duly devout and thankful for the favor; but, alas! for the perversity of hu-man nature, in spite of all Scriptural admonitions to the contrary, men will persist in walking by sight rather than by faith, judging of our army by what they have done or failed to do rather than by what they intend to do. And though they literally obey the Scriptural injunction to "stand fast, having their loins girt about," yet still some "lewd fellows of the baser sort" will obstinately persist that they are not the "Lord's host." I leave so delicate a question of casuistry for the doctors to decide upon. This much, how-

ever, I will venture to say, in all deference to "the powers to be," that however much gold the army here may be winning or losing, they are not winning many "golden opinions" from the citias grammatically when he said, "Republics is un-The fact is, the whole policy of keeping up a standing force of infantry in this Territory seems to me perfectly farcical. Our only enemies are the roving tribes of Indians on our borders, and heir mode of warfare is such as to make the idea of reaching them with an infantry force perfectly preposterous. They are always mounted when ey make their predatory excursions; their movements are cautious, secret, sudden. As un-expectedly as the avalanche, or the eagle swooping from his eyry, they oftentimes pour from their mountain fastnesses upon our pueblos and rancherias, swoop up their prey, and are off again just as suddenly. If a resort to the "sword" be the most effective and *Christian* mode of settling difficulties in any case, I will venture to say that two or three companies of mounted horsemen are worth more here than all the infantry you can

money it costs to keep up her standing forces here, to be expended as the citizens here may think best for their own protection and improvement, and she might call home all her forcesfoot, horse, and dragoon." I have no fears bu we should find ample means of defence, and be left to breathe in a much purer atmosphere. buquerque for some days past, and has not yet closed. I do not know what important quartiers I do not know what important questions

quarter upon the Territory. But let the Govern-ment appropriate to the Territory the amount of

"Who killed cock robin ?" In the region of Albuquerque, and southward, the horticulturists are beginning to clear off and break up their gardens for cultivation. This is somewhat new to an Ohioan.

they have to settle; perhaps it is

Private letters from St. Louis state that George J. McGunnegle, of that place, has been appointed Governor of this Territory, and J. J. Anderson (the name is all we know of him) Secretary of State. We have nothing official, however. The news, if confirmed, will disappoint not only many spirants, but will certainly disappoint the exectations of perhaps all the citizens of the Territory, who were expecting that at least some one resident in the Territory, who knew something of its wants and the habits of its people, would be

A note received per mail from Independence states that news had arrived there from Washington city of the death of President Fillmore. As the note was from a gentleman of undoubted veracity; we suppose there was such a rumor, but will not be much concerned about it till we hear

Below I give you the wholesale prices of a few rticles, as they are now rating here: Sugar, 38 cents per pound; coffee, do.; flour, 10 cts. per pound; candles, (star, an inferior article,) 50 cents per pound; lard, 621/2 a 75 cents per pound; butter, (in kegs.) 75 a 871/2 cents per pound; lard oil, \$5 per gallon; molasses, (common

Orleans,) \$4 per gallon; dried apples, 45 cents per pound; tes, \$2 per pound; beef, 20 cents per

cents per pound; eggs, 50 cents per dozen; rice, 25 cents per pound; corn, \$7 a \$8 per fanaga, (a fanaga is legally 144 pounds, practically 100

Hardware, queensware, and heavy articles of dry goods, are proportionably high. Good Irish potatoes here now would command almost any price a man might ask for them, but there are none to be had. Choice apples, (green,) such as we have been familiar with in the States, I suppose would go off readily at from \$1 to \$2 per dozen. Indeed, I heard persons say they would give \$1 for a single apple of that kind. But if there had been no more apples in Paradise than here, or none of a better quality, our first parents doubtless had never sinned. It will be noted that the above prices are wholesale prices. When we buy at retail, of course we have to pay much higher. Yours, truly, W. G. K. Yours, truly,

P. S. The aggregate number of sheep, oxen, mules, &c., driven off annually from our pueblos and rancherias will be officially reported at Washington in a few weeks by our sheriff. I called upon him to ascertain the exact number, but he said he was under instructions not to make anything of the kind public till he had reported it to the Department at Washington. The aggregate number, however, will not fall much

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27, 1851.

BACKING OUT.

Some of the original friends of the Southern Press are backing out from its support. The Hon. Jeremiah Morton, of Virginia, who aided in its establishment, publishes a letter in the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, from which we copy the following:

"You say 'there is but one ground you are unable to defend, and wish to be furnished with the argument to meet it,' viz: that I am charged with being a patron, supporter, and encourager of the Southern Press. And you ask, 'Can it, does it, in any respect represent your views?

"I no more approve of that paper than you or an of my friends do. It no more represents my views it does yours. Some time in April, I think, Southern members, looking to the dark clouds hanging over us, and impressed with the belief that papers here, of both parties, looked more to the success of party than to the preservation of Southern rights, in which were involved the perpetuity of the Union, and to the additional fact that the National Era, published in this city, and devoted to abolitionism, was conducted with great talent, and had a wide circulation, both North and South, felt that (viewing these things from the position they occupied) the establishment of a paper here, devoted to the exposition of Southern rights, would be wise and expedient—that it would have the effect of checking Northern aggression, and uniting the South in defence of her constitutional rights—in common with sixty-two others, I recommended the establishment of such a paper. We appointed a committee of four to engage editors. They did so upon their responsibility, and, as the sequel has proven, made an unfortunate selection. Many of the sixty-three, in a short time after the Southern Press got under way, condemned its course, and the recommenda-tion of the sixty-three members was dropped; otherwise there would have been open renunciation by them."

The Southern Press has been one thing from the time it was established—an unflinching advocate of Slavery, an enemy of all compromise, a Freedom

THE TIDE CHANGING.

The tide seems to be changing. The elections in New Hampshire, New York, and Ohio, are unpropitious to Hunkerism. The Old Line De- | welfare of its inmates. mocracy in New Hampshire had altered the several districts in the State with a view to redeem those represented by Tuck and Wilson from the taint of Free Soil, and to secure the return of an entire delegation to Congress, pleaged to Conservatism and Compromise: Atwood, its regular candidate for the Governorship, was also thrown overboard, because of his opposition to the Fugi-

Never were profligate politicians more signally rebuked. The People pronounced against them at the polls, electing Tuck by a majority of four hundred, and Perkins by a majority of one thousand, defeating Dinsmore, throwing the election of Governor into the Legislature, and sending enough Independent Atwood Democrats there to hold the balance of power between the old parwere thrown overboard, and Hale was chosen to the Press be silent-let the People say nothingthe United States Senate. Freedom has won no such victory in New Hampshire.

The election of Hamilton Fish as Senator from | Whigs say amen, and "go it blind!" New York, we must regard as a gain to the cause of Freedom. The partisans of the Administraing its policy on the Slavery Question, as a condition to their support of any candidate. The Sew- think of preparing for a Presidential canvassard Whigs refused compliance, and carried their point: a Senator has been chosen, and the Ad-

the Seward Whigs, understood to be in sympathy with them, and was not the man the Administration would have preferred, though it did not dare to make open war upon him. His election is not a ard-bearer of a great party, is a matter of some

of Ohio, is endorsed as a good Whig by the Ad- | ticians to the contrary notwithstanding. No doubt, ministration papers at the seat of Government. it may disturb the calculations of these gentle-He was a Taylor man, and has always been a men. They would of course prefer that the dear Whig, and nothing but a Whig, they say. We People should withdraw themselves from public recollect him, in former times, as an ardent oppo- affairs, abstain from all impertinent intermednent of slavery, and last fall, we are informed, he | dling in politics, give themselves no trouble remade an "incendiary" speech against the Fugi- specting the selection of candidates for office, do tive Law. The Tribune says he "is a Free Soil | nothing but mere routine work, such as voting Whig and a determined opponent of the Fugitive for delegates to a District Convention which Slave Law," and "is now elected by the aid of should send delegates to a National Convention, Free Soil votes." Those who know him, say he without any instruction as to the principles or is a bold, determined man, never flinching from candidates they were expected to support. Let any position he takes, never tiring in the advoca- them in their innocence supply the politicians cy of any measure he approves.

tor, the Ohio House of Representatives passed the approved rules of their craft. The People-

following resolutions: " Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all honorable means to obtain an immediate repeal, modification, or amendment, of the act of Congress, usually

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of Ohio be requested to forward each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of

styled the Fugitive Slave Law, approved September

the above resolution." The yeas and nays on the final passage of these

resolves were as follows: "YEAS-Messrs. Alexander, Battelle, Bundy, Cherington, Cole, Decker, Dodds of Warren, Eaton, Fairchild, Finch, Frazier, Grimes, Hayes, James, Johnson of Medina, Keene, Kent, Kryder, March, Mayo, McCall, Plumb, Pow, Pratt, Ramage, Rayburn, Schiff, Smith of Adams, Smith of it might be well for them to take the following Clermont, Snook, Steedman, Thomas of Preble, Thompson, Tripp, Van Vorhes, Williams, Will-Liamson, Wilson of Wood, and Speaker-39.

Free-Soilers, (SMALL CAPS,) 5] "NAYS-Messrs. Baker, Bennet, Bishop, Blackburn. BRADLEY. Burnett, Bushnell, Carr, Cockran, Colburn, Cook, Davidson, Dodds of Montgomery, Fee, Gilcrest, Glasgo, Lenox, Okey, Thomas of Franklin, and Ward-20.

"[Whigs, (in Roman,) 22; Demo., (Italic,) 12;

"[Whigs, (Ralic,) 6; Free Soil, (SMALL CAPS,)
1; Demo., (Roman,) 13. Mr. Bradley voted No pecause the words 'modification or amendment' had been foisted into the first resolve on motion of Mr. Bundy, by a vote of 34 to 24. All the more determined Free-Soilers opposed this amend-The Senate was proceeding to act upon them,

the character of these resolves.

Compromise party has sustained serious defeats to their bearings upon the Presidential question. few hours trouble, a few dollars expense, and the and from the protection of Federal laws. certain of nothing in politics. General Wilson | this time a law, had it not been for the policy of | enabled to make its own way in the world. was elected by the aid of Free-Soilers from In- the winter, members of Congress were discussing that are ready to perish. diana, but where is he now? Washington is the probabilities and maturing plans in relation to place to try men's souls. A Senator who can the next canvass for the Presidency. And has pass, unscathed and incorrupt, six years in Wash- the Administration no schemes, no calculations ington, may pass through any other fiery furnace looking towards that highest prize of political and not be burned.

WASHINGTON LIFE.

A remark in the preceding article might lead vention of 1852? to the inference that we think Washington city | While the politicians are thus busy, burrowing | remarks, "Whether this is caused by locality, highest morality of their constituents. This is of the party! specially true of Southern members, many of whom are what are called "high-bloods." They love cards, wine, and women; and, being of a social turn, they contrive to associate as many of ures. They find enough willing to be enticed.

constituents, and married men, having left their providence-it is itself the offspring, not of genuwives at home, are released from many wholesome | ine benevolence, but of self-indulgence and hatred without home responsibilities or home enjoyments, exhausted at times by laborious parliamentary be a retribution or a misfortune, and you are too Emancipationists disapprove of it. night after night to parties, sometimes two or toss him a piece of money, and bid him ed for Freedom, by doing nothing. A State Conral, so well calculated to develop the animal and money to an impostor, you have done wrong- We have just received a copy of "The Progress

claimants and claim-agents, with contractors and | but he needed counsel, food, and clothes, which | boldly: contract-solicitors, with office-seekers and their he could not waste in drink, instead of money, friends. Members are besieged by them. Their which he forthwith laid out upon the indulgence peculiarities, their weaknesses, their accessible of a vile appetite. points, are closely studied. They are importuned, Mr. B. talked sensibly enough, but so constantcoaxed, flattered, feasted, according to their tem- | ly had he trained himself to look upon all needy sand dollars' contract?

supporter of the policy of secession, as the only the inconvenience—come, and make a home for the nature and merits of their claims, he was effectual remedy for the wrongs of the South. It your companions. A practical divorce for nine or chargeable with self-indulgence and dislike of could not change or modify its course quite so | ten months every two years, is enough to ruin the | trouble in a greater degree than his neighbor, readily as some of the politicians who prompted best of husbands. Let every member who can whose indiscriminate charity he rebuked. its establishment. Hence, we perceive, their dis- possibly do it, bring his household gods with Let us relate the circumstances of a case which satisfaction with it. For ourselves, we are en- him, set up his family institutions in the Capital, will show that all who ask relief are not impostirely satisfied with the Southern Press, as we do and while he is taking care of the affairs of the tors, and also furnish an illustration of the right not think it is doing any harm to the cause of nation, provide for the comfort and happiness of kind of Charity. his own house. In the endearments of the domes- An Irish woman, about thirty, good-looking, the temptations that beset his position. Every seen passing along one of the wealthiest streets in well-ordered home is a heaven, where the angels | Washington. She knocked at several doors, but of Peace and Purity are ever watching over the

THE PRESIDENCY.

"We observe, in the leading Democratic jour-nals, a suggestion of the importance of withhold-ing expressions in layor of hamed conditions for the Presidency, by the public press or in public resolutions, until the meeting of the National Democratic Convention. These expressions, they argue with much reason, are too often uttered tive Law, and Dinsmore was nominated in his by men who, from selfish motives, desire to acquire prominence as the early friends of a candidate, regardless of the obstacles which are thus jealousies and factious divisions which they excite in the ranks of a triumphant cause. It is well sometimes to learn from the tuition of our adversaries; and the suggestion to which we re-fer naturally leads to reflections as applicable to dining-room, parlor, and chamber. The poor the Whig party as to the Opposition."-Wash-

The Republic proceeds, in a long article, to inties. Since the time when the Texan plotters | culcate upon the Whigs a similar policy. Let let the Whig National Convention decide the question next spring—and then let all good

The modesty of politicians is proverbial and their simplicity is as wonderful as their modesty. This kind of advice they begin to give the People regularly, whenever it becomes necessary to Consultation in other cases, as a preliminary to important undertakings, is deemed indispensable. "Look before you leap," is generally recog-Hamilton Fish, although not a politician of the nised as a sound practical maxim; but the poliaggressive order, was the candidate selected by ticians insist that in the matter of selecting a Presidential candidate, the true wisdom is, to leap before you look.

Who shall be selected as the national standtriumph of the Administration, but of that portion moment, as not only the fate of the party, but of the Whig party which refuses to sanction its the destinies of the Government, to a great expolicy on the Slavery Question. We do not be- tent, may depend upon the selection. Everybody lieve that in any event he can so grossly misrep- has therefore a deep interest in the question, and resent the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of his State, has a right to be heard. It is a question which as his predecessor has done. We wish he may affects the highest interests of the People; and be as thorough and fearless for Liberty as Mr. as they are presumed to be the best judges of what may benefit or injure them, their opinion B. F. Wade, chosen Senator by the Legislature | is certainly entitled to some consideration, poliwith the requisite number of tools: and the poli-Before proceeding to ballot finally for a Sena- ticians will use them according to the most sumed that they shall know anything about the necessities of party, the public weal, the availability of candidates. It is not for them in their primary assemblies, to say who is who, or what is what-to express any preference or opinion in relation to measures or men. They would be working it out. guilty of most unbecoming conduct, should they presume to suggest what ought to be the issues candidates. Such things are too high for themthey belong to the politicians. Should the People conclude to follow the advice of the Republic.

swear by whatsoever creed it shall put forth, and is a poor emigrant with his family. You have old tion of State laws, or be established upon Federal ago on Governor Seward of New York, by the deserve great credit for introducing it to the Free Soil organization, of which he was also a

We, the People, being fully convinced of our

ambition? Has not Mr. Webster been using all

eminently corrupt and corrupting. This would and plotting to obtain the control of the nomical climate, or treatment, we leave others to deterbe a great mistake. Our resident population is | nating Conventions of their respective parties, | mine." as intelligent, moral, and religious, as that of any editors specially in their interest affectionately

CHARITY - AN ILLUSTRATION.

their fellow-members as they can, in their pleas- than no Charity at all. It encourages impos- have left, or from which they have been driven. ture—it is a premium on laziness—it takes the Single men, separated from their friends and earnings of Thrift and squanders them on Imteriorating effects of a life, so intense, so unnatu- Suppose you have thoughtlessly given your Clay and fourteen other persons.

to a vote that may be needed on a hundred thou- extreme, and gave to nobody. They were either impostors, or their poverty was their own fault, As a general rule, married women should in- he said. It did not strike him that in hoarding sist upon coming to Washington with their hus- his wealth so carefully, he was abusing his trust, bands. Were this the common usage, there would as a steward of God, and that, in turning away be less debauchery and profligacy. Never mind the poor from his door, without inquiring into

tic circle he will find the surest protection against the 'temptations that beset his position. Every seen passing along one of the wealthiest streets in opponent, without distinction of party, and elect evidently found no one disposed to listen to her that a party is to be organized pledged to emanstory. At last approaching a house where a gentle-man was standing in the door, she paused, as if Or is it intended that such party shall procure a amidst privation and persecution. afraid of another repulse; but something in his repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Unless one or Now, what have we done? Things in the pocountenance revived her confidence, and, going towards him, she asked for the lady of the house.

We have always understood the editor be based. We have always understood the editor of the Era to be opposed to all unconstitutional was asked to walk in: the lady was summoned.

Whig and Democratic and Free Soil organizations are pretty well shattered. It is impossible sketch were gathered during a residence at the proceedings against slavery—and if so, we cannot to predict precisely how parties are about to shape South. Pleasant reminiscences of kind friends and soon heard enough to awaken her liveliest concern. She told the woman she would go with a single room, some twelve feet square, scarcely furnished, with two families, one of three children dining-room, parlor, and chamber. The poor woman was of the peasantry of Ireland. Her parents, for the sake of keeping her near them, had constrained her to marry a man a great deal older than herself. For many years they lived comfortably, but in an evil hour he endorsed for slavery into new territories, we consider the a relative and was ruined. They were sold out, principle settled, that the question shall be reand abandoned with a family of five children to beggary. A brother in this place wrote to her, this country—he would take care of her. She decision of Congress—Baltimore Clipper. would not abandon her husband, but begging what they could, they took passage on board a organized, pledged to emancipate the slaves by vessel bound to Boston. On their way, disease fell upon their little flock, and they committed two to the deep. Storms beset them, and the Captain of the vessel, to save her from foundering, was obliged to throw overboard not only the exists in virtue of State law, and, if abolished cargo, but the emigrants' baggage. The poor peaceably, must be abolished by the action of the family lost everything, and landed on our shores | States, or of the People thereof-that Congress | and intend to perform it, whatever the forms, dein a state of absolute destitution. They begged their way to Washington, hoping to see the relative who had invited Bridget, but he was dead. In their ignorance and want, without a dollar, without a friend, strangers in a strange place, with three little children looking up to them for

barefooted, and had nothing to cover their naked-

In an hour after this visit. Bridget was at the lady's house, receiving more clothes than she eyes, invoked blessings upon the head of her ben- a National Interest, the establishment and extenefactor. The lady handed her in addition some

We need hardly say, that with very little husband were furnished with an outfit, a small house was hired for them for one month, and

support whatsoever candidates it shall set up. | clothes enough to make him and his children look | Territory, under the protection of Federal laws? | Governor of Virginia, for certain colored persons | American world in so neat a style, and substan- | supporter.

of New Hampshire was a thundering Free-Soiler half a dozen Presidential aspirants, who make Indiscriminate Charity is folly or worse—but specially, that the clause of the Constitution in claim the same discretionary power to decide upon "London and London Labor," and the "London when he entered Congress, and he went over to use of their position in Congress to further their in the name of Humanity let us ever keep our relation to fugitives from service or labor is a the constitutional obligation in regard to the surthe enemy before he left it. Governor Whitcomb schemes of personal aggrandizement. All through eyes, ears, and hearts open to the claims of those clause of compact between the States; that they render of fugitives from justice.

COLORED POPULATION OF OHIO.

The Coshocton Republican presents a tabular | We hope we are clearly understood. Our poof the whole) are found north of it. The editor | for the rights of the South.

"Treatment," we know, has not much to do large city in the Union. But, there are evil in- enjoin upon the People and their brethren of the with the disproportion, or we should find more fluences always concentrating about a seat of press not to move, speak, or even think, in rela- colored people on the Reserve, where there is a Government, and these are multiplied and aggra- tion to the next Presidency—any expression of more general recognition of their rights than in do not always or even generally represent the the spirit of discord, and jeopard the interests propitious to the constitution of the black man in ern counties are adjacent to Kentucky and Virginia, whence there are so many colored emigrants. Not being very enterprising, they natu-Indiscriminate Charity, said Mr. B., is worse rally linger on the borders of the States they

THINGS IN KENTUCKY.

struggles and late sittings, living at hotels on lux- indolent to inquire in what way you may most | Clay, however, has a will of his ewn, and has urious fare, and eating at irregular hours, invited effectually at once relieve and reform him. You come to the conclusion that nothing is to be gain. sentation or severe animadversion in any quarter, three of an evening, some of them dissipating begone, simply to relieve yourself from dis-vention of Emancipationists is called to meet at away the whole night, how few can resist the de- comfort, or escape the upbraiding of conscience. Frankfort on the 27th. The call is signed by

social natures, at the expense of the intellectual | you have wasted means which God has intrusted | of the Age," a tri-weekly, published at Lexingto you for a wise use-you have robbed the de- ton by D. L. Elder, editor. It was started some Again: the city is crowded during the ses- serving poor of what they might justly claim. | months ago, and is now in the interest of the Emansions of Congress with plotting politicians, with Or, the beggar may have been poor and wretched, cipationists. The editor announces his purpose

"We have seen, in various parts of the Union, the crisis. Some are shocked because we do the success of some bold, master spirits, who would not go for a "Righteous Government" party is there to be found equal to the emergency? One there is!—he whose name stands at the head of be a Theocracy, and that saints alone should exthis column, a candidate for the highest office in ercise its functions. Some will have it that we persment. What is a dozen of the selectest wine to a vote that may be needed on a hundred thought to a vote that may be needed on a hundred though live or die, survive or perish,' we place it there, and will fight under his banner!

> from a contest; but onward will he lead the hosts following curious piece of intelligence: of freemen, till they proclaim him victorious at the polls."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The National Era (Abolition) says: " Every indication shows that the Slavery Question is to be the great issue in the coming election." It is probable that the next Presidential election will not be deceded on old party grounds alone; for we consider it certain that if either party should be guilty of the folly of nominating a candidate dis-posed to interfere with the institution of slavery, im, to a certainty. What does the Era mean by see how he can consistently assist either to abolish slavery by force, or to procure the repeal of a law which carries into effect an express provision of the Constitution. Let either issue be made. and the result will be the same. The Southern very to be abolished, excepting by their own voluntary action, nor the existing law respecting fugitive slaves to be repealed. To do either would produce an immediate dissolution of the The Southern States entered the Union under guarantees which must be fulfilled, or the compact will be dissolved. The party, then, which seeks to interfere with slavery, or to prevent the return of fugitive slaves to their owners, will be for disunion, and will be so treated in the

approaching contest. In respect to prohibiting the introduction of ferred exclusively to the people of such territory, on the application being made to become a State of the Union. Nor do we believe that it will be in the power of the abolition party to reverse the

"Are we to understand that a party is to be this shall take, how far it shall go, what creed it shall frame, are questions for them to decide. We have expressed our own opinions: they may go action," be meant, action by Congress. How for what they are worth: we shall not insist upon often must we repeat, that Slavery in the States them, probably, not even repeat them. We think we understand clearly enough our own mission, has not created, and cannot abrogate it.

What, then, do we mean when we say, that the "Slavery Question is to be the great issue in the THE MITCHELL CASE - SENTENCES ON THE coming election?" Simply this: That the ultra politicians of the South have resolved to vote for no Presidential candidate who is not pledged to bread, what an hour of bewilderment and agony | maintain Slavery as the great National Interest, was theirs! A poor Irish laborer, himself ex- and to recognise Slave Law as the Common Law perienced in all the woes of poverty, observed of the Union: That what are called the Moderates their misery, and, learning their situation, in- of the South have resolved to support no Presivited them to his single room, in which he shel- | dential candidate, whatever his qualifications, who recent emigrant, earning an uncertain support by last Congress; pledged against any attempt by hard labor, but here was wretchedness even | Congress to prohibit slavery in territory under greater than his own, and his last crust he was its jurisdiction, or to refuse the acquisition of given them shelter under his roof, and a portion pledged to exclude from office men in favor of of his bread. He had no bed to share with them, placing the Federal Government on the side of or raiment to give them. The children were Human Liberty, and to abstain from any exercise of power which shall interfere with the introduc ness. At night they lay upon the hard floor, tion of Slavery into New Mexico or Utah: That covering themselves with what rags they could the Cass Democrats and Administration Whigs uniting, and intend to unite, in branding with political infamy every politician unwilling to sanc could carry. In the excess of her gratitude she | tion their policy, and who holds that Slavery is a fell on her knees, and with the characteristic flu- local institution, with no claim upon the Federal ency of her nation, with tears streaming from her Government but to be let alone, while Liberty is she had no right to such as that-and she could | country's reputation, for the support of the true | That paper and kindred journals have constantly not be prevailed upon to accept it, until promised | theory of the Constitution, for the preservation of | held that the Governor of a State, when a rethat she might some day have the privilege of the blessings of Liberty, and the promotion of the quisition is made upon him for an alleged fugihighest interests of the Republic, citizens, thus proscribed, and threatened with infamy, on account | The demand must be complied with-the queseffort, and not much expense, on the part of of their opposition to Slavery, will be obliged to tions of identity and criminality are questions for

of the coming election, or who should be the a few charitable persons, Bridget and her unite upon a Presidential candidate faithfully judicial investigation in the State making the rework procured for them. They wanted no Slavery Question is to be the great issue of the had occasion to point to a contrary practice in the and of the Democratic organs which it echoes, more—their own exertions hereafter will be next election. It will be made so by the friends Slave States. They take good care to protect of that institution. They are determined to na- their citizens against wanton or malicious arrest. A little discriminating Charity goes a great | tionalize it. We act on the defensive, in our de- | And here is a case, in which the Governor of a way. Never stop your ears against the cry of termination to localize it. They would make it slaveholding State peremptorily refuses to surgreat ignorance, and of our incompetence to judge the needy. Common humanity requires that we the controlling interest of the Federal Govern- render one of its citizens on the demand of the what is best for us, and who ought to fill the | should look into the merits of every petition for | ment. We would divorce the Federal Govern- Governor of a free State, on two grounds-first, Presidential chair, and having concluded to send relief. It is often difficult to detect imposture, ment from it, and confine it where it belongs, to that he has not been out of his own State for men of whose purposes we know nothing, to a but better take the trouble of doing this, than State limits and State laws. If they persist in three years, and therefore could not have violated National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, close the heart against real suffering. How much their policy, we must persist in ours. They have the laws of Pennsylvania within that period; and in June, 1852, of whose action we can foreknow may be done by a little individual effort. A kind announced their purpose to persist; we shall pernothing, do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to word, aid that might not cost a dollar, given at sist. Necessarily, the issue of the next Presiden- him that the negroes alleged to have been kidsay and do nothing that shall even suggest to the right moment, may save a soul from prostitu- tial election must be-Shall Southern Slavery be napped are his own property, and therefore the said Convention our crude ideas or preferences, tion or death. We have more faith in the well- nationalized or localized? shall the Federal Gov- act of taking them was no crime under the laws of and also, to affirm whatsoever said Convention | directed charity of individuals, than in the cum- | ernment be controlled by it, or divorced from it? | the United States or of Maryland. shall affirm, to deny whatsoever it shall deny, to brous machinery of benevolent societies. Here shall it be confined to State limits, to the protec- Very well-when a demand was made years

have the exclusive right to provide for the execution of whatever duties it may impose, and, consequently, that Congress has no power over the

view of the locality of the colored population of sition is Constitutional and National, sanctioned the patronage he could command to secure for Ohio, from which it appears that while 20,840 by the theory of State rights; not only compatihimself throughout the country an influence reside in southern counties of the State, or south | ble with, but necessary to, the preservation of the which shall favor his chances in the Whig Con- of the National road, only 2,696 (or not one ninth | Union as our fathers established it, and the safest

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF LIBERTY.

We have done what we could to promote the union of the good and true men of all parties for Liberty. We have exposed the plottings of Slavery men to extend and establish Slavery, and put vated in this metropolis. Members of Congress opinion from them would be so sure to awaken other parts of the State. But the climate is more down all opposition to it. We have insisted upon the necessity of some political organization adaptsouthern than in northern Ohio, and the south- ed to meet boldly the issue forced by them upon us. Without insisting upon any dogmas concerning the inherent nature of the Whig and Democratic parties, we have spoken plainly of their pro-slavery deeds, of their servility, their cowardice, their subjugation to the Slave Power, taking care, however, to give them credit where in our judgment they deserved it, and to note with impartial approbation the words or acts of indi-The movement of Cassius M. Clay for inde- vidual Whigs or Democrats, in favor of Human restraints. Away from their employments, of trouble. You see a wretched beggar-your pendent political action against Slavery in Ken- Rights. We have assumed neither infallibility natural sympathy makes you feel uncomforta- tucky, is stigmatized by the Whig and Demo- nor leadership. In our judgment of others, conamong strangers, amidst the excitements of poli- ble-you do not care whether his wretchedness cratic journals of that State, as ill-advised, rash, scious imperfection has made us tolerant; in our ties too well calculated to blunt the moral sense, be assumed or not, or, if not assumed, whether it incendiary. They say that the great majority of advice, we have not been dictatorial, but sug gestive.

Thus acting, we had hoped to escape misreprebut such has not been our good fortune. Some denounce us for opposing any organization of the friends of Liberty. Some charge us with favoring the support of Whig or Democratic candidates pledged to sustain the entire policy of their respective parties. Some style our suggestion for the organization of a party, taking the Democratic Principle as its Central Idea, and applying it to all practical political questions, especially the the crisis. Some are shocked because we do not bow the knee to Baal. But, in Kentucky, who that is, a party that holds Civil Government to ting all the while for its ascendency. Thus, Judge S-, an old friend in Indiana, who has "We have no fears of his withdrawal from the canvass. Cash Clay is not the man to back out not acquainted with us personally, sends us the

"It has at various times been said to me, and the last time not six months ago, that you would rather Slavery would continue forever, than that the Democratic party should go out of existence. "That you wished Slavery abolished, if the Democratic party would do it, but that you never

intended to let the Whig party do it, if you could help it. "I have always treated such statements as wholly erroneous, and, if made with evil feelings, slanderous. But, upon my word, dear Doctor.

begin to have my doubts about the matter." This is a very charitable doubt in regard to a man who has devoted fifteen of the best years of his life to the anti-slavery cause, eleven of them

litical world are in a chaotic condition. The of the kind we have ever read thus introduces circumstances require new position, there is much | formity of that Power that casts so dark a shade | diversity of opinion. Many letters reached us of guilt on our land. Cradled among New Engsoliciting some expression of opinion in the Era. | land hills, and with hearty sympathies for the We replied, modestly we thought, hinting, rather heroes of all ages and of every country, she than asserting his views, suggesting some general principles, rather than defining particular modes; of those now flying from a degrading servitude." holding ourselves at perfect liberty to sustain what we thought right action, no matter in what If our counsel be unsound, everybody will please to recollect that nobody is bound to respect or follow it. We are not tenacious about modes and forms: with us, these are always subordinate considerations. We have always been accustomed to act quite independently of party, and surely we do not intend to be chief builder of a new one. Doubtless the friends of Freedom ought to be able to meet their adversaries with some wellgrounded, efficient organization, but what form

mands, or vicissitudes of parties. CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

BALTIMORE. March 22, 1851. The sequel to the demand of the Governor of Pennsylvania for the body of Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, on the charge of employing George Alberti and William Price of Philadelphia, to secure and bring to him a female fugitive and her child from New Jersey, was enacted this morning at Philadelphia. Alberti and Price, naving been convicted on the charge of kidnap ping, were, as I learn by telegraph this morning, sentenced to the penitentiary—the first for a period of ten years, and to pay a fine of \$1,000, and the latter for eight years, as an accomplice, and to pay a fine of \$700. The demand made for Mr. Mitchell by Governor Johnston is as an accomplice in the transaction; but Governor Lowe has emptorily refused the demand, merely replying that it has been proven to his satisfaction, by been across the Pennsylvania line for a period of three years, and that consequently he cou mitted no offence in that State; and that he has also been furnished with competent testimony that the negroes alleged to have been kidnappe are his own property, under the Constitution of the United States, as well as under the laws of Maryland. -- Correspondence of the Washington

Had a free State Governor declined to deliver up a person claimed by a Southern State, as a fugitive from justice, the Union would have been shocked at the bad faith of such an act. tive from justice, has no discretion in the matter quisition. Many Northern papers have promul-

sume that Judge Wade's position is indicated by late session? Speculating upon the Presidency. do. A few shillings for bread and meat, and work | vorcing the Federal Government from it, of con-It was full of scheming politicians, who urged or secured by your intercession, and they need no fining it to State limits, and the protection of against them was not a crime or felony under So far as we now can judge, the Slavery and opposed important measures with a distinct view more. Altogether, the business has cost you a State laws, of excluding it from Federal territory the laws of the United States or of New York. For this he has been ever since execrated by the in all three of the States named. But, we can be The River and Harbor bill would have been at result is, a family is saved from destitution, and As to the Fugitive Law, our ground is easily South, although there is not a slaveholding State stated. We go for its total repeal, on the ground which, like Maryland and Kentucky, will not the Literary and Labor question, a review of

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Richard Hildreth. Volume IV. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor.

already spoken of. It has been long enough be- Social Position of Woman" is most ably disfore the public for its merits to become known, cussed in a review of "Thoughts on Self Culand criticism has awarded it a high place, as an ture," by Maria G. Grey, and her sister, Emily impartial history, full, though concise, and evinc- | Shirreff, and of "Woman in the Nineteenth Cening at once laborious research and sound judg- tury," by S. Margaret Fuller. The reviewer bement. In the volume before us, he resumes his longs to the Conservative school; and while he narrative with the adoption of the Federal Con- contends for the present position of women, adstitution, and presents a complete view of the mits that "There are thousands, it is to be feared Administration of Washington. He proposes to among the lower classes, who have too little selffollow this up with two volumes more, bringing command to deny themselves what was formerly the History down to the end of the Sixteenth | considered a legitimate mode of correction in ex-Congress, embracing the period of "the origin, treme cases, namely, the infliction of corporal policy, conflicts, mutations, and final dissolution, punishment on disobedient wives. But," he of the two parties known as Federalists and Re- adds, "we doubt whether there is a cobbler in publicans or Democrats; a period of struggles Great Britain who beats his spouse, without lurkwithin and dangers from without, during which | ing doubts as to the identity of Might and Right. the tenacity of the American Union and the We think it argues ill for the general condition strength of the Federal Government were sub- of the sex in England, that public sentiment does jected to repeated and trying tests."

Not teach the cobbler a practical less
We hail the work with pleasure, and promise distinction between Might and Right.

the author at least an attentive reader.

ORATIONS AND SPEECHES. In two volumes. By Charles Sumner. Boston: Tickner, Reed, & Fields. For sale by

Taylor & Maury, Penn. avenue, Washington. Were the eloquent utterance of great principles and their embodiment in a consistent and pure life a sufficient passport to high political station, Charles Sumner would now be a Senator of the United States. Whatever may be the result of the present struggle in Massachusetts, it cannot affect the reputation of the author of these Orations and Speeches. That will live and grow when mere political distinction shall have been forgotten. For, these productions have a permanent value. They exhibit the highest moral truth, in its broadest application, enforced in earnest tones by cogent argument, and illustrated Slavery Question, selfish, low-toned, unfit for by the rhetoric of an affluent scholarship. The work is neatly got up in two duodecimo volumes, in the usual unexceptionable style of Ticknor, Reed, & Fields.

> THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR; or, the Asterolepis desert. Now, for the first time, the flinty rock Sandstone. Cincinnati: Wm. H. Moore & Co.

> The Cincinnati imprint on this important book reminds us of the enterprise of a city which, not for an interview with his late foe. This is soon yet fifty years old, is beginning to republish some effected. They are reconciled, and become warm of the most valuable scientific treatises from friends. As the ice melts in the old man's heart, abroad. The fact is creditable to the energy of one by one his buried treasures are revealed. the publishers, and significant of the thoughtful character of the population, which within the prime of his manhood, he had loved passionately

ings, by Sir David Brewster.

rine Pierson. Hartford : Brockett, Fuller, & Co.

ers, however, she cannot shut her eyes to the decannot view unmoved the life-and-death struggles Mrs. Pierson's book, while it is full of deep sympathy for the slave, does not exaggerate or caste. They cannot rise, as other poor but worthy men may, in society. However wealthy they may become, they are always proscribed in some sort-much on the same principle, we suppose that the people who make laws to inflict capital punishment, vet refuse to associate with a hang-

So far as we are able to judge of the feelings and prejudices of Southerns, there is nothing in this book to which they will not subscribe, except perhaps the abstract question of the right of the

Setting political animosities and private interests aside, there is but little difference of opinion, even on these questions, between the North and

We think it will soon get to be understood at the South, that the man who has enough intelligence and enterprise to escape from the midst of slavery and make his way to a free State, is not exactly fit to be a slave, and that it will be safer and better off without him.

The story is an excellent one, full of interest and well sustained throughout; and every generons heart, whether at the North or South, will sympathize in the happiness of the fugitive family, when, all their toils and troubles past, they meet around their own fire-side, where fugitive slave laws are not recognised. M. L. B.

THE FRANCONIAN STORIES. By Jacob Abbott. Harper & Brothers, New York. These stories are published in a series of five

volumes. The first four are before us. They are the "Wallace," "Mary Bell," "Mallevile," and "Mary Erskine." The forthcoming volume is entitled "Beechnut." These names belong to the principal personages in the books, and each appears in all. The

name of the volume indicates which one figures

them, but our children (and children are gene-

rally good judges in such matters) say they are very delightful indeed. The author is so well known to the juvenile world, that he needs no introduction from us His histories for children have long been the denew and beautiful story books as it would the

For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington.

visit of an old friend.

PICTORIAL FIRLD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION. By Ben son J. Lossing. New York: Harper & Brothers. Number twelve of this handsomely illustrated work has been laid upon our table.

THE DOLLAR MAGAZINE. April. 1851. New York: E

A. & G. L. Duyckinck, Publishers.

This is a neatly printed duodecimo magazine of some forty-six pages, made up of original papers of much merit. Its critical notices are valuable.

HISTORY OF GREECE. By George Grote. Boston: John

pound; pork, (very inferior, hardly fit to eat,) 28 and would probably have passed them, but it be- Surely the Republic and kindred journals pre- decent. You can hire him a room or rooms for This is the real issue presented to us, and we as fugitives from justice, on the ground that they came necessary to lay them over for the purpose sume a little too much upon the simplicity of the two or four dollars a month. You have useless shall meet it. No candidate shall have our vote had aided certain slaves to escape from the lastof going into the Senatorial election. We pre- People. What was Congress doing during the furniture enough to give him an outfit that will who is not in favor of localizing Slavery, of di-

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for February. New York

This number contains many most interesting articles. Among them we notice an able one on "Alton Locke." Of the latter work Mr .Mayhew is the reputed author.

The reviewer attaches great importance to the "tendency of these two extremes, literary men and prolétaires to come together, and act in concert." It is undoubtedly one of the most striking char-Mr. Hildreth's History of the Colonial and acteristics of the nineteenth century.

Revolutionary periods of this country, we have | Another question of popular interest_" The not teach the cobbler a practical lesson on the

> TIME THE AVENGER. By the author of "The Wilmingtons,"" Lettice Arnold," &c., &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

This story we have read, and will give our readers the skeleton, for their amusement and edification. An old man of sixty-five is introduced to the

reader in the act of persecuting to the brink of destruction a young man full of hope and prom-While the court is sitting, and just before the terrible sentence of the law is pronounced, he discovers that the young man is innocent, and with a fearful cry of anguish and remorse he flies from the sight of his victim, and yields himself a prey to the most fearful tortures of a newly awa-

kened conscience. The old man has been a bad man, not criminal, as the law defines the term, but hard, cold, grasping, unloving, and unforgiving. He has lived for himself alone, and his heart is a dreary of Stromness. By Hugh Miller, Author of the Old Red is smitten, and the waters of human kindness gush forth. He yearns for sympathy and love, and, as the first fruits of his repentance, pleads

Thirty-five years before, when he was in the

space of half a century has reclaimed a wilder- a young girl of scarce sixteen summers, a young ness, and at the same time found leisure for sci- ward committed to his care by a dying friend. She is beautiful, gay, and capricious, full of This work is a curious and profound examina- mirth and frolic. He is cold, proud, reserved, tion into fossil geology, and an exhibition of its and morbidly sensitive on the score of his personbearings upon the question of creation. It has al- al dignity. His strong good sense and many ready gone to a third edition in London, and is manly virtues win her heart, but she is too proud now used by Dr. Buckland, as one of the text to show her passion, and he too sensitive and selfbooks for his geological lectures at Oxford. Ac- distrustful to suspect its existence, for he was not companying the republication, we find a sketch | blessed with personal attractions—was awkward, of the author's life and an estimate of his writ- stiff, and formal, and looked much older than he really was. They never understood each other, Jamie Parker the Fusitive. By Mrs. Emily Cathe- and they went on from bad to worse until at last they separated in a rage, each thinking the other The writer of this most unexceptionable book | the hardest and most indifferent of mortals. He buries himself in his counting-house, and she lead a most exemplary life. Her son grows up

of fifty. About this time, the old lover, who thinks her dead, sets out with a party of friends to make a summer tour among the mountains. There, on a fine summer day, the aged lover, with his accustomed awkwardness, not at all improved by his years and sorrows, stumbles down the mountain side into a little shaded glen, where sat his ladylove, meditating in the even-tide. Think of it, ye lovers of romance—a swain of sixty-five and a nymph of fifty! But we commend the whole interview, as reported in extenso by the clever artist, to the lovers of the marvellous.

For ourselves, we have not much faith in sexa-M. L. B.

CUBAN PROSECUTIONS ENDED.

The third trial of General J. Herderson, accused of being concerned in the late Cuban expedition, in violation of the Neutrality Laws, resulted in a mistrial. The jury were unable to agree on a verdict. It is reported that there were eleven for acquittal, and one for conviction. The case was submitted to the jury late on Thursday, (the 6th instant,) and the next morning they cam into court and announced their disagreement, and were discharged. The District Attorney, Mr. Hunton, rose, and remarked it would be impossi ble to empanel another jury. The cases growing out of the Cuban expedition had already attracted so much attention that the names of more than a thousand persons had been drawn before an im partial jury could be made up. Under all the circumstances of the case, the District Attorney moved that a nolle prosequi be entered. He fur ther remarked, that as he could adduce no stronger proof against any of the individuals who stand indicted for like offences, on account of alleged violations of the Neutrality Laws of Congress, for participating in the late Cuban expedition, he would, with the leave of the Court, enter a nolle prosequi in every case. The Government had discharged its duty in endeavoring faithfully to execute the laws. A nolle prosequi was accordingly entered in each and every case, and thus the

prosecution is ended. All the world knows that our Neutrality Laws were grossly violated, but nobody was guilty. The prosecutions have been abandoned, for it is impossible to raise a jury of unprejudiced persons, that will render a righteous verdict. This result will encourage the lawless to repeat their

attempts upon Cuba. "BALTIMORE, March 20, 1851. "I learn that it is now contemplated to offer the

most conspicuously in it. We have not read \$19,000, which General Chaplin gave as bail for them, but our children (and children are geneand which he forfeited (or his securites forfeited) in consequence of his failure to appear, as a reward for his apprehension."-Corresp

As the court allowed bail, and his bail have anneared, we should like to know how the bailed light of our little circle-and it welcomes his can be demanded as a fugitive from justice. Still, we are advised that a reward of \$19,000 has been offered for his seizure, and that some persons have already set out to effect it.

> DEAR SIR: My husband said we must drop the Era-(we take four weeklies besides) The county papers he must take or help support. But, sing your paper for one week, we have concluded to send for it again. That is right. It is too bad to be dismissed from

> any house to which we have been accustomed to pay weekly visits. By all means support your local papers; but, after doing that, you can easily command two dollars for the Era. J. PERKINS, recently elected to Congress from

P. Jewett & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash | New Hampshire, from the district formerly represented by Gen. Wilson, and then by Mr. Morrison, We again call the attention of our readers to is a Methodist minister, and an old Liberty man, this, perhaps ablest and most thorough History having supported the Liberty party through good of the Hellenic People. The Boston publishers and evil report till it was swallowed up in the

LETTER FROM LONDON.

LONDON. March 7, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: The Parliament met early on last Friday afternoon, and the occasion, as you can imagine, was one of the most intense interest; for it was well known that the men who had vainly tried to form a Cabinet would make certain explanations.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne arose, and gave a history of the state of the political crisis-stated that Lord Stanley had given up the task of forming a Ministry, and that her Majesty had sent for the Duke of Wellington for advice.

The Earl of Aberdeen then arose, and stated the reasons why he had refused to cooperate with Lord Russell in a Cabinet. He of course agreed with him on the question of free trade, and generally upon other minor matters; but they could not agree upon the introduction of the Ecclesiastical Titles bill. He could not consent to the persecution of the Catholics; and though Lord Russell had offered to modify parts of the bill, he felt that he could not honorably sustain it.

The leader of Protectionism, Lord Stanley then arose, to give his reasons for giving up, in despair of making a Protectionist Government. To the Editor of the National Era: His confession amounted to this: that there were not men for such a Cabinet. The party could boast of but one man used to public business and a statesman, and he was not exactly safe in all his views! It was after a thorough trial that he gave up the hopeless task.

In the House of Commons, the anxiety of the members was painful to hear the probable disclosures of the speakers; and when Sir James reason of his refusing to unite with Lord John Russell, to be his introduction of a measure against the Catholics, a loud burst of cheers arose from the Liberal portion of the House. The despised Liberals were suddenly side by side with the able generals of Peel's little but respected party! On the question of an extension of the suffrage, he agreed with Russell that there must be a moderate extension, and on other questions they were not so disagreed as to prevent a union. So that, after all the anti-papal excitement, the acknowledged ablest statesmen in the Kingdom have been entirely opposed to it.

Mr. Wakley, the Coroner, and proprietor of the celebrated London Lancet, remarked that the people were tired of seeing "a set of young lordlings" always called upon to give advice to her Majesty, and form a Government. Why were not able men, like Hume, or Cobden, thought of in such a crisis?

On Monday evening, Lord John Russell announced that her Majesty had, upon advice, requested her old Ministers to again take office, as they were before the crisis, and that they had accepted. He asked an adjournment until Friday, (this evening,) when he would announce his measures. He on the spot avowed his determination to carry on the Ecclesiastical Titles bill, but it should be greatly modified.

So, after a fortnight of intense anxiety, the old Ministry has resumed power! But there is much consolation to be got in contemplating the state of the Whig Cabinet. They have been obliged to resign power, because of the Radicals and Protectionists, and could not form a strong Cabinet, because of their foolish bill against the Catholics. They will therefore be compelled to preserve a more liberal policy in future towards the Catholics, and towards the Liberals, or lose power, and not to regain it soon again. As Sir Charles Napier says, in one of the morning paners. "the late shake will mend their manners." The fact that the Great World's Fair is soon to open will incline Parliament and the people to content themselves with almost anything for this session; but next year there will be reform, or Russell will go out of power, never to assume it again. He promises reform, and this time will not dare belie his promises, as he often has done-The general election is at hand, and the Premier fears that unless the suffrage be so extended as to give the people a better chance in making themselves felt, the Protectionists will gain a viceven revolution; for five-sixths of the people of England are in favor of free trade.

Last evening, a great meeting was held in town, to agitate against taxes upon knowledge. Cob-den, Milner, Gibson, &c., were present, and made able addresses. A copy of the New York Tri-Inne was exhibited as a specimen of an American daily paper, published for one-fifth of the price of a London daily. The feeling of the me was decided against Lord John Russell and his The public dinner to Macready, the great act-

or, came off at the Hall of Commerce on Saturday evening. There was a vast number of gen-tlemen present, and every chair at the tables was The scene was one not soon to be forgotten by those present, for the flower of England was there-rank, wealth, and greater than either, intellect.

The chairman was Bulwer the novelist, and. after the cloth was removed, he gave the usual toasts, and finally the toast of "William Mac-His speech was a brilliant one. Mr. Macready made a modest speech, and was very sensibly affected by the honors paid him on the Charles Dickens then toasted farewell occasion. the chairman, and made a fine speech. Alfred Tennyson was present, and handed in the following lines of poetry, written for the occasion, which were read:

" Farewell, Macready: since to-night we part.
Full-handed thunders often have confest Thy power to will and move the public brea We thank thee with one voice, and from the heart, Farewell, Macready! since this night we part. Go, take thine honors home, rank with the best-Garrick, and statelier Kemble, and the rest-

Thine is it that our drama did not die. Nor flicker down to brainless pantomime, And those gilt gauds men-children swarm to see. Farewell, Macready: moral, grave, sublime.

Who made a nation purer through their art.

Dwells pleased through twice a hundred years on thee." Charles Kemble was called up by a toast, and deeply affected with the warm applause with which he was greeted. Fox, the liberal member of Parliament and brilliant writer, made a speech as well as many other noted persons. Thackeray author of "Pendennis," gave "Mrs. Macready, which was replied to by the actor on behalf of his family. On the whole, the dinner went off ex-

The weather during the last few days here has been cold and windy, and, on the whole, much more unpleasant than corresponding weather in The month of March is the most dis the dismal fogs of November are better than the piercing chills of March. It is not cold enough to freeze up water, but the east winds search by its Chief Magistrate, had committed the crime through warm garments in a most uncomfortable

The Crystal Palace grows more beautiful each day, and already a large portion of it is painted. I was in Hyde Park a few days since, in the afternoon of a gloomy day, when suddenly the clouds melted away, and the sky appeared, blue and beautiful. The sun turned all the landscape

Another Caffre war has broken out in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, but there is not only imbrued his consecrated hands in the not much disposition here towards helping the blood of his people, and crushed the manhood of Colony. They must pay for their wars them-selves, is the universal sentiment. They made so brutality—soldiery—but he did the act which much money in the last Caffre war, paid for by Britain, that they do not look upon another with any great abhorrence. If England pays for the war, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's surplus will soon be eaten up. The only reasonable meth- | daughters of his capital, of every rank, who nursed od which the Government can pursue is to give her Colonies real political independence, in fact if not in name, and then they must bear their own burdens. They cannot be blamed for asking the sacred office he disgraced, could venture in the

political slavery.
On Friday last, M. Arago made an able and eloquent speech in the French Assembly, on the and arraigned the Government in a just manner orable debate occurred on the motion of a member

made a speech, which was a compound of daring eloquence, rant, and fanaticism. The scene was like one in the Convention. The Legitimists and Moderates were appalled at his sentiments. They certainly were not Christian; but the despotic journals of Europe, which pretend to be shocked at his devilish sentiments, need not make so much and most unsuccessful attempt of Palmerston to ado over the matter—their own "divine right" protect the Sicilians from "the bombardier's" theories and Haynau practices are quite as atro-cious as the theories and acts of the Mountain. Germany seems preparing for another grand der the auspices of the Calabrian Antonelli, who revolution. The Dresden Conferences amount to in his advice given to his weak and tricky master, nothing as yet, but the people are daily growing more dissatisfied.

THE EUROPEAN WORLD.

The many mishaps of the Collins line of steamships-Pio Nino-He has wofully disappointed the liberal world—The radical defect in his character—He has achieved for the Tiara the hatred of the masses of the Italians as Louis XVI and Charles I achieved the hatred of the French and English masses for the throne by double dealing - The "Papal aggression" was concocted at Gaeta for a political end-England must retaliate politically-The reformation still progressing on the Continent-England must and will aid it in self-defence-the frog still the son of a tadpole-Cobden on "the pot calling the kettle black "-The quod erat demonstran dum of the Panal aggression hubbubbon.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1851.

For forty-eight hours past all here have been on tiptoe of expectation, awaiting advices "from abroad" by the Arctic, now that time "past due." Already her non-appearance gives rise to sur- lent reaction in Florence, that the authorities mises of accidents to her machinery. The At- have peremptorily shut up the Swiss Protestant lantic, it will be remembered, was much longer "out" before alarm was felt for her safety. The flocking to it. Though it would be far more easy to Protestantize Italy than to Romanize England, misfortune occurring to her being the third mis- it is not to be expected that the English Governhap to the Collins line, so lately established, was ment has either time, funds, or inclination, to Graham, the Peel free trader, avowed the only well calculated to shake public confidence here, as well as abroad, in the efficiency of its management. This delay caps the climax with its disinterested friends, who are now inveighing loudly against all in the city in any manner responsible for the safety of those on board the Arctic. But as I am thus without news from the centres of European interest, Germany and France, I pro- attention of England, the condition of Ireland being pose to have your readers turn their attention with me for a brief period to Rome and England, on the face of whose affairs one can always find food for earnest investigation and profitable re-You will remember how liberalists clapped

their hands, the world over, on the accession of Pio Nino, whose personal name, by the by, is Mastai. It was everywhere then said that the Pontificate was to be better filled than ever before; in short, by "a gentleman with a heart in his bosom :" and all who long for the happiness olicity was about to have a trial of its capabilities in the way of benefiting man, such as had never before fallen to its lot. In fact, his advent to power was hailed by liberal Europe as the programme of a hierarchy, linked with our common humanity, after, I may write, centuries of disseverance, which had been brought ander its many imbeciles, like Leo XII, of wellremembered vacillating policy, and its stolid and drunken tyrants, like the 16th Gregory. most in extremis by way of electioneering for the ties with charming grace, and who would also wisely use his power of the keys to unbar the think, speak, write, and worship, according to the by the ministers of his church. LIBERALIST. dictates each of his own conscience. Even America, proverbially slow in her appreciation of the affairs of other countries, wafted over the broad To the Editor of the National Era: Atlantic the exulting plaudits of her freemen at the prospect of the Christian world with a rightdown hearty American-republican-in-principle at seen scarcely anything that has been communithe head of the Roman church, of so vast responsibilities. The Jews, too, joined in the general sibilities. The Jews, too, joined in the general progress of the great cause of free principles and to be concealed! What prodigious efforts to head "Each House then progress of the great cause of the g tory. The present voters of England may propose protection again, which would create agitation, and in Italy was past the power of my pen for delanthropic Popedom. Its effect among the masses scription. All true-hearted and single-minded

men there gave thanks to God for thus, by an un-

expected miracle as it were, eradicating the so-

cial mischief of ages, abolishing hypocrisy, and

redeeming religion from the baseness of a trade. to make it a sentiment. Have all these bright anticipations been re alized? No! if we may draw fair conclusions from the utter odium of every ecclesiastical ordinance, and the loathing of church ministrations now so painfully visible over the Peninsula, where all classes appear to hope for change for the better only in the mercy of God, to be manifested in calling to account, for his terrible abuse of power and privileges, this man, MASTAI. He has one radical defect evidently in his character, to which much of his disastrous failure is justly attributable. This is utter incapacity for plain dealing, which is as appreciable in his original hypocritic professions of liberalism, as in the manner in which he sought to obtain votes for his duration, on the ground that his occupation of the Papal chair must necessarily be only of sufficient duration to allow the aspirants of really formidable pretensions the chance each to complete his schemes for grasping the prize. In fact, the fatal incapacity for plain dealing, which was manifested by the Stuart and the Rourbon, (by Louis XVI and Charles I,) so as to create in the hearts of all England and France, save in those of court dependants, an undying hostility to the throne has generated precisely such a feeling throughout Italy for the TIARA. I have yet to find his first state paper purely ecclesiastical or otherwise intended, written either in the height of his popularity, while in ignominious disgrace at Gaeta, or since his reinstatement by French bayonets on his tottering throne, in which he has looked a plain question directly in the face, ceasing to attempt to mystify and delude. So far as I can perceive, this man is without capacity to tell the truth. His adoption of Rossi as his instrument family. On the whole, the dinner went off exceedingly well, and there are few occasions in England which call together so many brilliant of having discovered a canon in the council of Trent "excommunicating the Republic," and thereby compelling him, as a God-fearing ruler, to give stones to the Italians in place of the bread he had promised them, sprang from this unfortu-nate obliquity of soul. He who could attempt agreeable portion of the year in England. Even the application of this church canon, aimed only against those misappropriating the church funds, for revenge on a nation which, being abandoned

already been his lot; and, on his church, the contempt of the thinking, with a force ten times as effective as that resulting from the labors of all and beautiful. The sun turned an the landscapinto brightest green, but the Palace of Glass looked as if it were some gorgeous and brilliant Sweden's skeptical Charles XII so greatly added.

At Gaeta, this man denounced the Roman Retwo since, in a very quiet manner, and surprised the honest mechanics at their labor.

Another Coffee way have a surprised for daring to minister to the dwine for daring the dwine for daring to minister to the dwine for daring the dwine for dwine for daring the dwine for dwi public for having impeded the administration of for daring to minister to the dying necessities of the victims of his bombarding auxiliaries! He the double-dealing priest alone can do without feeling the full depth of his self-degradation. Thus, he proclaimed to the world that the six thousand noble-hearted and patriotic wives and assistance of the mother country while kept in political slavery.

sight of God and man to reward the generous impulse of humane and patriotic feelings actuating

aiming to avert anarchy by self-constituting a

Government, must be so untruthful in all his as-

pirations, as very naturally to bring upon him in this age all the rapid shifts of fortune which have

these noble women by such dastardly Your readers need not be reminded, I take French occupation of Rome. The distinguished and of science is a thorough lover of Freedom, taken by he English Government and church, with reference to what they term "the Pope's agfor its iniquitous conduct. On Saturday, a mem- gression." I should, on the contrary, be willing to applaud Pio Nino for that act-the rearrangeorable debate occurred on the motion of a member for the repeal of those laws which prevent the elder branch of Bourbons and the family of Orleans from residing in France. A stormy discus-

his disgraceful flight, he flung himself at once into the hands of Naples, who owed England a grudge, by the by, on account of the very feeble insane brutality. The aggressive measures to which I allude above were framed at Gaeta un-Mastai, cared as little for the well-being of spiritual Christianity as for that of Buddhism

This act of the Pope, designed for the end it was intended to accomplish, must prove to the English Government that the head of the Romish church, in the hands of an Austrian Councillor, a French General, or a Neapolitan Secretary of State, cannot fail to use his power over the consciences of the ignorant, to beget in Ireland and England the condition of things that may suit for the moment the Cabinets of Vienna and Naples. The hope is, that this belief will produce political rather than the religious retaliation threatened by the established church of the United Kingdom. Thus, while Schwarzenburg uses the Pope, and the Pope his Wisemans and Cullens, to Joseph Fulls. work mischief for the political condition of Eng land, the latter must in self-defence use her great own Peninsula for the holy father and his friends. Though we are constantly reading of the abjuration of Protestantism by distinguished English converts to the church of Rome, you may rely on it, for every such conversion backwards, on the Continent ten are taking place forwardsfrom the Roman church. Indeed, such is the sichurch there, to prevent the Florentines from enter seriously on any such task. Yet the upshot of "the Papal aggression" will be to throw the powerful influence of the English Government in favor of liberal and constitutional reform in the Italian Governments, which must have due effect in generating religious reformation, or the history of the world's progress so far is a lie. You may therefore write it down a fixed fact, that, for the future, Italy is to absorb a large share of the in a measure dependent on the councils governing at

As for the hubbaboo which lately transpired throughout England on this Papal aggression question, it is all over. The frog, in the effort to swell to the size of the bull, has had a collapse, leaving him as flat as a pancake, giving out nothing but an occasional croak, to remind the world that he is still a living son of a tadpole. The Lancashire men-Milner Gibson, Bright, Cob-den, &c.—have demolished all his powers for mischief. They have so ridiculed the whole affair that even the heads of "the Establishment" are heartily ashamed of their respective parts in the farce. Cobden is one of the quaintest jokers of and intellectual progress of their race, without the age, and, you may depend on't, he made good distinction of creed or nation, rejoiced that Cath-olicity was about to have a trial of its capabilities | use of the fact of the procession of the London Corporation to Windsor, bedizened with Bartlemy fair trumpery, to protest to the Queen against Popish mummeries.

The reaction in English public sentiment in which this affair has resulted is doing infinite good, in the way of opening the eyes of all thinkers in the Kingdom, not interested in the perpetuation of abuses and tomfooleries, to the fact that the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of any about by the mal-administration of the Vatican church establishment, whether protected by spe-ander its many imbeciles, like Leo XII, of wellconsequences to society. No church or religious association ever yet obtained wealth or dangerous munity from secular (popular) control, save on When he, Pio Nino, seized the reins with his the plea of benefiting mankind; and none have trembling hands, (carried like those of a man al- grown rich and powerful without inflicting far more of misery on the human race, when in that situation, than of blessings. Even in our Popedom,) it was proclaimed that the world was own country, no such thing as a rich church exabout to see the novelty of a churchman who ists, which fails to be of far less use and profit to could cheerfully forgive, and would grant amnes- those around it than its unendowed, weaker, and more humble competitors in the same community. If the history of the Christian religion develope one fixed fact, it is that of the eternal fitness of gates of the numerous prisons of his dominions, Christ's command of poverty, humility, and abin which such hordes were confined for daring to stinence from worldly concern, to be observed by

NEW HAMPSHIRE CORRESPONDENCE

I have been an interested reader of the Era for more than a year, and during that time have the efforts for the emancipation of the enslaved. Some information at this time may therefore be acceptable to the friends of human rights in the different parts of the country.

square miles. The population is 318,000, being a gain of 33,400 during the last ten years. But the people are generally industrious, and the State ranks as high as almost any other in point of education. It has ever been considered an important member of the Confederacy. In the war of the Revolution it furnished its full quota of men. Freedom? with such brave officers as Stark, Poor, Sullivan, Cilley, Scammel, and others, to lead them to victory. Some who have been able in the councils of the nation were natives of this State. Daniel Webster was born here. Some in our domains, however, do not call those great who prove themselves traitorous to the cause of freedom, selling and sell men. Call not those who so believe back- in a " queer fix." woodmen; they have read that "he who ends nobly, obtains by noble means;" and from high authority have found it engraved, "To meddle not with those given to change."

Politics for the last thirty-four years.—Since 1816 the party called Republican for many years, and latterly Democratic, has been in the ascendency every year but two. In 1828 the majority were not prepared to renounce John Q. Adams, and the Federalists elected a Governor and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Again in dially use my efforts to sustain them. 1846, Mr. Hale, opposing the annexation of Texas, was dropped by the Democratic party as a candidate for Representative to Congress. This resulted in a defeat of the election of Governor by the people. In the Legislature the Whigs and Liberty men united and chose a Whig Governor, and J. P. Hale (Free Soil) a Senator in

Congress. Opposition to Anti-Slavery .- In no State have there been stronger claims to patriotism and an attachment to the glorious Union. But in no State has there been a more violent opposition to that Democracy which is founded on the great rule of "doing to others as we would have others do unto us," and the truth put forth in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created free, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Mobs have been raised to break up anti-slavery meetings One Minister of the Gospel was arrested while in prayer at a meeting in which a lecture on slavery was to have been given; and a Representa-tive in Congress from this State introduced a resolution into that body to gag the sacred right of petition. Liberty men have been treated with insult, and their opinions with contempt. Decency does not allow a hint to be given of what an editor of one of the leading papers said about what ought to be done with Abolitionists and their petitions. Any one who doubted the propriety and the justice of the war with Mexico was denounced as an enemy to his country. A few leaders in politics have assumed to determine how Ministers of the Gospel should preach touching the subject of human rights, and if one (and there has been a goodly number) dared to speak of slavery as a sin, and to "remember those in bonds as bound with them," he was at once denounced by these "defenders of the faith" and of the glorious Union as a "political priest," whom the people must not hear.

But, in spite of opposition, there has been a noble little band of freemen. Their hearts have beat for freedom, and have sent out powerful throbbings for "liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." In 1841, I think, the first Liberty votes were cast. The number was 111. By 1844 the number had increased to 4,000. From that time to the present the number has ranged from five to ten thousand.

The late election .- After the defeat of the party called Democratic in 1846, the line of conduct towards the Liberty party was changed a little, in that there was less abuse towards it for a sea-son. When the Democrats gained the ascenden-which it operates an exemption from the evils of cy again, anti-slavery appeared so potent that Slavery. they went so far as to proclaim themselves the friends of the slave, and from time to time passed "No one can be more opposed than I am to the extension of Slavery into those new Territories, moderate resolutions against the farther extension of slavery. A resolution of this kind was nassed by the Legislature in 1849. But it was Although well aware that Mr. Clay's hostility

sion took place. M. Dufraisse of the Mountain modure for vengeance on the liberalists of England, who in the progress of the Roman revolution took part with the Republic in their writings.

Incorporation candidate for Governor, was questioned by several of his fellow-liberalists of England, who in the progress of the Roman revolution took part with the Republic in their writings. hibition of slavery by act of Congress in the Territories recently acquired, and also whether If the Tribune will refer to the letter of Mr. Clay Territories recently acquired, and also whether he was opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law? To the first question he answered, in the language of the Legislature of 1849, that he was opposed to the extension of slavery over any portion of American soil now free; and he expressed himaginary of the late Fuwhich I allude above were framed at Gaeta under the auspices of the Calabrian Antonelli, who gitive Slave Law. After a deal of commotion, his graph which the Republic misrepresents. nomination was rescinded, and Gov. Dinsn who has been in office the last two years, and who is popular, was renominated. The leading papers of the party then announced that no one ought to be chosen to office unless he was in favor of the Compromise measures of the late Congress. With this issue, the Fugitive Slave Law in particular, the citizens went into an election. The result is, there is no choice of Governor. Dinsmoor lacks nearly 4,000 of an election. Mr. port against Texan annexation "-was defeated at Tuck (Free Soil) has been reëlected to Congress by three or four hundred majority, although his district had been enlarged to take in more Democrats; and in the third district, which had also menced a warfare against the Black Laws-was been enlarged, Mr. Perkins has been elected by elected Judge of the Third Circuit some three

JOSEPH FULLONTON.

WHO IS JUDGE WADE?

The Cleveland True Democrat says he was

born in Springfield, Massachusetts, and is now

in his fifty-first year-that he removed to Ohio

in 1821-was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1837,

where he made "a strong speech and stronger re-

the succeeding term by the cry of Abolition-was

reëlected to the Senate in 1841, when he com-

imprisonment, if called upon, he would grant to a

tate the example set by the old fathers in regard

He said we were appealed to by our love of the

Union to sustain this law. He paid a glowing tribute to the Union, and said it was glorious so long as it was restricted to the appropriate and legitimate purposes of its creation, namely, the

engine of cruelty and oppression, used as an in-

strument of crushing tyranny, warped round to the exclusive benefit of slaveholders, its power and

its vengeance invoked to deter free citizens from

the exercise of the most common acts of humanity,

and itself converted into a grand slave-catcher, the sooner we are rid of it the better."

ELECTION OF SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.

For the convenience of members of the Legis-

lature, and to secure a full attendance, a law of

the State of New York provides for holding

ture now in session attempted to elect a Sen-

ator, but failed. Some supposed a new law

was necessary, fixing another day, but the pre-

vailing opinion was, that as the Federal Consti-

tution invests the Legislature with the power of

for the Legislature to proceed to an election

resolution was adopted, and sent to the House,

"Each House then proceeded to vote for a

"Lieutenant Governor Church declared Ham-

John A. Dix, (D) -

United States Senator, with the following re-

"Senate-Hamilton Fish, (W.) -

Scattering

Daniel S. Dickinson, whose term expired on the 3d, and who declined a reelection, (a la Walsh.)

"The joint meeting was then dissolved."

Scattering -

Senate.

the House

BUNKER HILL, March 10, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: that act and kindred topics: I know, that as public men are, now-a-days, it is very natural for every President to desire his administration signalized somehow. And so, the earnestness and energy with which denounced President Fillmore's has been signalized by a the Fugitive Law, and all who bore a part in in-Proclamation to the people of Boston! Memora- flicting it upon us. He said he had always been ble event! What a mighty big gun! It reminds a Whig, was still a Whig, but here were considme of the one whose firing and bursting signalized
John Tyler's administration, and killed his Secrefluences, and he for one was prepared to unite tary of State, besides frightening almost to death all on board the Princeton. In that case, if the law. He condemned in strongest terms Whigs load had gone off as intended, nobody would have been hurt, but the flash, the smoke, and the re- law by their votes, or by dodging; rebuked with port, over, all would have been over; but that bursting did the mischief, and did it to those, to visited Daniel Webster with the most withering whom it had been overloaded.

and biting sarcastic denunciations. He said the This Mr. Webster's gun was surely overloaded.

If it did not burst, it must have kicked tremendously, and have done all its execution at the to the statute books of this country, and such other end, for it neither burst nor reached anyeven the corrupt Governments of the Old World thing here. That gentleman has heretofore comcould not pass without driving their people to revolution. For himself, regardless of fines and plained of others stealing his thunder, but he need not fear that anybody will covet his new kind, that he's attempting to get up—it sounds too much like theatre thunder.

fugitive slave the writ of habeas corpus; nay more, would give him his liberty under it. He would Alas, how manifest it is that very much of what not counsel the people to forced and armed resist-

public men say and do, now-a-days, is said and done for political effect, rather than for truth and would say, that in his judgment, should they imithe real welfare of the country. They act as though President-making was their calling, and hesitate to the Stamp Act and the Tea Act, they would not at no means to make their calling and election sure. They even dare put on the cloak of Washington, and garnish his sepulchre with the gaudiest show of words to his memory, and then turn and do what his character forbid his doing, because their character forbids their doing what he did. Washington had the charity that vaunteth not itself; that seeketh not her own; that was not easily puffed up. He sought, first, the freedom of the country, and not the slavery thereof. He endured office for his country's sake, and put on privation as a garment, and wore it cheerfully. They seek office for their own sake, and put on profusion, whenever they can. Washington lost his life, and now finds it in every memory. They seek theirs, and shall lose them. It was the absence of self-seeking in Washington, and the presence of that same in these who name his name, that causes the difference, and it is idle to look for any but difference of effect till the difference of cause is removed. And this "charity

begins at home," long, long before they start for In reading Mr. Fillmore's letter to the New York Committee, the other day, I went along quite smoothly till I came to the assertion that Washington's "example spoke still from the tam'," and then I received a sort of shock. "From the tomb!" Ah, that tells the whole story. It's a dead and buried example, because it is a dead and buried character. Pure character never dies, nor is ever buried in a tomb. All that's put in tombs is food choosing a Senator, and as the law fixing a day for worms, and not for Christians. And they who for an election, merely prevented the trial from for worms, and not for Christians. And they had being held prior to that date, but not after it, onnipotent voice of Washington's example, as uttered from the living heaven of his character. Of the Saviour it was said, "he is not here, he's risen, as he said." So of Washington. He is risen. And at any time. Accordingly, on the 18th inas it was given him of God to be the Father of his stant, a resolution to go into a nomination for Country, so it may be to be the saviour of it; for i tmay please God to make him in his character Senator, if the Assembly should concur, was "first in the hearts of his countrymen," in very deed, as he is now in word. And, then, by all such, the Union will be preserved, as it was gle, which was protracted till past midnight, the formed by him, for Freedom's sake, and for Slave-

For is it not evident that one or the other must | which under the operation of the previous questhe hurt slightly, and cry peace, when there is no peace, and can be none till wickedness ceases, and the walls of the country's defence, are built up with something better than the daubing of unten pered mortar I such as the Senator from Kentucky Importance of the State.—Our State is small in so much delights in. By the way, how significant comparison to many others, having but 9,500 is his name! Well, I've almost "opened my

One question, and I've done for this time. How many of your readers do so believe in God and His Providence as to rest, in confidence, that this same Fugitive law shall in its working be ed to work together for good, to all who love tion, which was announced-W. SMITH.

A SENATOR IN A QUANDARY,

General James, Senator elect from Rhode Island, was put in nomination by the Democrats, on the faith of his alleged Democracy, and elected by the aid of Whigs, who preferred to have assurances of his being sound in the faith of Whigthemselves to popular favor and to those who buy ery. Subsequently, disclosures have placed him CAN ORIME BE LEGALIZED - NATIONAL ERA.

Benjamin Finch, one of the Whigs who voted for him, publishes in the Providence Journal of the 15th, the following letter, addressed by the Gen- thing, and Divine law another thing-that they eral to Mr. Sprague, before his election: " Hon. Wm. Sprague:

"DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries, permit me to say, I am in favor of the leading Whig measures, and particularly that of a tariff that shall afford ample protection to the manufacturing interests and labor of the country; and, if elected to the office of United States Senator, I will cor-"Respectfully and truly yours,

"CHARLES T. JAMES. " Providence, January 30, 1851." This publication drew from a Committee of the Providence Democrats a card, in which they

make the following statement: "On the evening of the 24th of December last we met Mr. James by appointment, at his house in this city, to confer with him, as a Democrat, on the prospects of the Democratic party, in the then

On this occasion Mr. James consented to be the candidate of the Democratic party for Senator in the Congress of the United States. assured us, in the most positive and unqualified terms, that though he had not of late been actively engaged in politics, he was a Democrat, and had always belonged to that party; that all his tastes and feelings were, and ever had been, with the Democrats; and that in case of his election, an event not then anticipated by us, as there was a large Whig majority in the Legislature, he should use his best efforts to support the Democratic party and Democratic measures in the Senate of the United States. Relying on these unequivocal declarations of Mr. James, as well as upon his general reputation as a Democrat, and his high character for probity and honor, we recommended him to the Democratic members of the General Assembly as a suitable candidate for the office of Senator, in the full confidence that he was a thorough Democrat. It is well known that on every ballot in the General Assembly he received the unanimous vote of the Democratic members."

The Whigs have the General's letter-the Democrats a general report of a vague conversation. Both got, we presume, what they wanted. The Democrats of Rhode Island are not ultra-Anti-Tariff men.

KIDNAPPING LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—An effort was made in the Senate of Pennyslvania, a day or so ago, to take up and pass the bill repealing the objectionable portions of the kidnapping laws of that State. The vote of the Senate on this motion was sixteen yeas to fourteen nays; but as it required two-thirds to take the matter up, it did not pass. HENRY CLAY ON SLAVERY EXTENSION .- The

Republic (Augusta, Go.) prints the following as from the pen of Mr. Clay: "I concur entirely in opinion as to the wisdom of that great measure, (the Wilmot Proviso,) and I am glad that it has secured to the States on

"No one can be more opposed than I am to the either by the authority of Congress or by individ-

that crime may be legalized—that it always has been legalized. That human law may be one may be directly opposed to each other and each be legitimate. Heaven defend our country from such teachings.—Liberty Party Paper.

"And each be legitimate." You know, or ought

to know very well, that the words, "each be legitimate," as you employ them in this paragraph, convey to your readers a perversion or falsification of what was said by the National Era. A similar falsification runs through the whole article from which we have taken that paragraph. The National Era stated what human Legisla-

tures actually have done to "legalize crime. You falsely represent the Era as saying that human Legislatures "MAY" do, that is, have a right to do such things. The National Era does no teach, has not taught, what you say it teaches with respect to our relation to wicked laws.

Have you a purpose to serve which cannot be as well served by fair and honorable dealing?— Hartford Republican. If we attempted to correct all the miserable

misrepresentations of "The Liberty Party Paper," we should have little room for anything else in our columns. Good.-Capt McIntosh, of the frigate St. Lawrence, in a letter from Rio de Janeiro to a friend at New York, speaks highly in favor of the advan-

tages resulting on board of his vessel from the abolishment of flogging. He has also substituted double duty as a punishment instead of the irons. The letter says: "I shall never have a difficulty in managing crew, if the Government will give me, as they have done it this time, capable officers and gentlemen to assist me. I have some bad men, it is true; but I will keep them in order without the cat, and I shall give the Government no trouble while I am

U. S. SENATOR FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Wednesday, March 19, 1851.

here."-Baltimore Sun.

The 10th ballot for United States Senator took place to-day, and resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 386; necessary for a choice, 194. Sumner had 185; Winthrop, 166 scattering, 35. Sumner thus loses 1 on the last

Mr. Kellogg, Whig, of Pittsfield, then moved o postpone the matter till the first Monday in July, which was equivalent to an indefinite postponement. A warm debate ensued, after which it was voted by 45 majority to postpone for two now prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, only by weeks. 21 of the scattering votes were for Henry SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders W. Bishop, old line Democrat, and 3 for Charles Allen, Worcester.

NEWPORT, March 21, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era: Sin: You have doubtless heard of the mob

which recently seized and lynched a Baptist minister in Kentucky, and drove him out of the State. Are you able to inform us whether the President lishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York. Office and his Cabinet are about to issue a proclamation on the subject? The friends of the Union, in this section, feel a deep interest in the matter AN OLD HUNKER.

The Land Limitation bill lately before the

Mordecar M. Noah, so long known as an editor, died in New York last Saturday night.

itor, died in New York last Saturday night.

Isaac Hill, once Governor of the State of New Hampshire, then Senator from that State in Congress, and at one time the editor of the leading Demecratic organ in New Hampshire, died in this city last Saturday, of consumption.

John S. Skinner, the well-known editor of "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil," fell through the cellar door of the Post Office building in Baltimore, last Friday, fractured his skull, and died in the evening at seven o'clock. He was probably seventy years old, and had earned a high reputation as an honest man and useful citizen.

Major General George M. Brooke died at San Antonio, Texas, on the 9th instant.

SUPERIOR DAGGERREOTYPES.

FIRST PREMIUM!

J. H. WHITEHURS Thas extended the field of his operations over more ground than any Daguerreotypist in the country. His Galleries may be found on Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a half and Sixth streets; No. 207 Main street, New York; No. 77 Main street, Richmond; Syeamore street, Patriburg, Wirginia.

His beautifully and highly finished Electro Daguerreotypes are an extraordinary improvement, insuring faithful and highly finished likenesses in tombstones, so as to make them resist the ravages of time and weather.

Whitehustally and diving appearance to the picture.

Whitehustally and diving appearance to the Morteotype, the art of imbedding Daguerreotype likenesses in tombstones, so as to make them resist the ravages of time and weather.

Whitehustally and highly finished Electro Daguerreotypes likenesses in tombstones, so as to make them resist the ravages of time and weather.

Whitehustally and highly finished Herotype, the art of imbedding Daguerreotype likenesses in tombstones, so as to make them resist the ravages of time and weather.

Whitehustally and highly finished Herotype, the art of the Morteotype, the art of the Survey had been fired to the Morteotype, the art of the survey had been fired to the work of the survey had been fired to the survey had been fired to the survey had bee

From the Baltimore American

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

years ago-that he is an Anti-Slavery man, a Land Reformer, and a deadly enemy to the Fu-NEW YORK, March 21, 1851. The steamer Crescent City arrived here to-night, from Chagres. She brings dates from San gitive act. It publishes also the following report of Judge Wade's speech at Ravenna, last fall, on Francisco to the 15th of February. The Crescent City left Chagres on the 11th instant, and Kingston on the 14th. Her advices are two weeks "Judge Wade fairly electrified the audience by later from all parts of California. She brings

5517,275 worth of gold dust.
The Alta California of the 15th ultimo says: Since our last review we have had a continua-ion of fine weather, and for the first week in February a decided improvement in the amount of business. The prices of some articles have advanced, but during the past few days, owing to the non-arrival of the mail steamer, now over-du eight days, there has been a hesitancy, and the

The news from the mining regions is favora-There is a fall supply of breadstuffs, and a

moderate business doing at previous quotations. The demand is better for Haxall and Gillego

In provisions and groceries there is no special change from previous prices—a good supply.
Since the departure of the last steamer for Panama, Indian difficulties have been on the increase, and murders and robberies have been more frequent. Efforts have been made in the Legislature to raise funds and troops for carrying on a war. One of the Governor's aids, Mr. J. N Johnson, has been despatched to the scene of dis turbance, to act on the part of the State authoriies. He is authorized to raise a force of volunteers. The Commissioners left Stockton with an escort of several hundred United States troops, and it is confidently believed they will be able to form treaties with the mountain tribes, thus givng quiet to the country.

The weather has been very fine, and unusually dry for the winter season, and warm.

The Legislature has been battling for some

time, and at last fixed upon next Monday, to go into an election of United States Senator. Some believe Mr. King will be elected—others that Mr. Heydenfeldt may stand a good chance Col. Fremont is also gaining strength; there has been quite a turn in his favor. Good health prevails generally throughout the

Cheering news continues to come in from the

The expedition sent to the Colorado river has The State laws having been been successful. found inadquate to the wants of some lo the election of United States Senator on a of dispensing justice under the code of Judge certain day. On the day fixed, the Legisla- Lynch The Legislature has passed a bill for a loan of

not over \$500,000. Rich diggings have been discovered near Bear river. Much gold has been taken from granite near Steel Hollow.

The whole State has been agitated about the decisions of the Supreme Court, recently made, in regard to land titles; and the indignation of the people has been manifested. A number of murders have been committed on

the Isthmus. Seven dead bodies were seen at one The Sacramento Times gives an account of thirteen miners who had worked for one year in the Feather river, and averaging \$3,150 apiece. The most made by any one person was \$5,440. The news generally is without much interest

The Richmond Whig has this amusing account of an interview of John P. Hale, the New Hampshire Senator, with a Virginian, both parties being at the Richmond Hotel:

Virg.- "Good morning, sir. Fine weather." Hale.—" The same to you, sir. The weather is indeed fine."

Virg .- "Allow me to ask, sir, if your name is Hale.-" It is, sir, at your service." Virg .- " John P. Hale, sir?"

ilton Fish duly nominated on the part of the Hale .- " Yes, sir, precisely." Virg .- " Are you of New Hampshire, sir?" Hale - "Yes, sir, that is my State. Virg -" Are you Senator Hale of New Hamp-

"Mr. Speaker Raymond declared Hamilton Hale .- "I am just that individual" Fish duly nominated for Senator on the part of Virg .- "Well, sir, did it not occur to you that

this was no safe place for you? Each House having thus effected a nomina-Hale—"Why, really, sir, it did not. I saw that it was safe for your Senators, Mason and "The Senate proceeded to the Assembly Chamto agree: Whereupon, Hamilton Fish was de-clared duly elected a Senator of the United States

Hunter, who have been voting with me all the sesber to compare nominations, which were found sion on the Compromise bill; as did, indeed, in the other House, all the rest of your Democratic delegation, except one. If you don't mob them, why should you mob me?" for six years from the 4th instant, in the place of

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS.—The Boston Post has returns from all but three towns, in which the Legislature stands—Democrats, 136; Whig and Abolition, 130; Atwood men, 14. The most of the Atwood men are pledged to vote for Dinsmore, in case the election of Governor should go The National Era has a long article to show to the House, and under no circumstances will vote for the Whig candidate. The election of Dinsmore, (Democrat,) for Governor, may there-fore be considered certain. The Democrats have elected 7 out of the 12 Senators; Whigs, 2; and in the other districts no choice. To the Council four Democrats are elected, and there is no choice in the other (the Cheshire) district.

This is a Hunker version, and must be recived with abatement.

DEATH.

Died on the 17th of March, after a short but severe illness, at his residence in Butler township, near Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, Aaron Stratton, in the 53d year of his age.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the St. John Observer, October 17, 1848. As at this season of the year, and throughout the winte months, coughs and colds are the most prevalent of all the various ills that flesh is heir to, we would advise such o our readers and others who may be thus afflicted, to ava hemselves of that excellent medicine.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. which, judging from our own experience and that of other we consider as being one of the safest and most effectual remedies that has ever been concected for the above con plaints, and which meets with the cordial approval of many of the best physicians. And as delays are dangerous, and coughs and colds frequently terminate in consumption, this efficacions and agreeable remedy should at once be resorted to. Mr. S. L. Tilley is the agent in this city, who can en merate many instances in which the most pleasing results have followed from the use of Wistar's Balsam.

From the Evening Mirror (New York) of March 30, 1849.

WISTAR'S BALSAM. We regard the Wild Cherry Tree as one of Nature's own

physicians, a sort of Good Samaritan of the forest; for its medicinal gum" has relieved to sofferings and saved the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Dr. Wistar i a pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the real Cherry essence, and it is a remedy by no means "bad to take." We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect. WF None genuine unless signed I BUTTS on the

Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia

should be addressed, and for sale by his agents throughout For sale also by-R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, D. C.

FREDERICK BROWN, Philadelphia A. B. & D. SANDS, New York. FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Pub

of the Water Cure and Phrendlogical Journals.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

H AVING associated myself in business with Mr. JOHN
A. PARKS, of the "MARLBORO' HOTEL" drama of the Republic. It forms a valuable man accustomed to meet at this and the Adams House, to make the Marlboro' their home while in the city.
I will to the utmost strive to serve acceptably those who may favor me with their patronage.

CHARLES W. JENKS.

CHARLES W. JENKS.

Africal L. 1851. Mar. 10—tfg

SUPERIOR DAGUERREOTYPES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

CONTENTS OF No. 359 - Price, twelveand a half 1. Antarctic Explorations, with a Map. - Chambers's . Customs' Unions in Germany-Past, Present, and Fu-

e.—Examiner. . Bears.—Bentley's Miscelluny. . Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscence.— Edinb The Sleeping Volcano in Europe.—English and French Papers.
6. England and South Carolina.—Morning Chronicles

FOETRY. Lucy Neal in Latin. Life in the West. SHORT ARTICLES. Bread in England. Lecture by the Duke of Argyle. Constitution, French and American. An Interview with Napoleon. Hayti. Mutiny and Oppression of British Sailors.

WASHINGTON , December 27 . 1845 Ofall the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the presentage.

J. Q. ADAMS. Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by

E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston for sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of four-and-a-halfstreet and Pennsylvania avenue, Washing-

INFORMATION WANTED. OF HENRY CLARE, a native of London, about thirty years of age, who enlisted in the United States navy in 1840 or 1841, and is probably still in that service. It is believed that he married his wife in the city of Washington or in the District of Columbia, some seven or eight years ago. Any member of his wife's family or other person, who may know anything of him and of his present situation, by leaving the information with the Editor of this paper, will apple a great favor upon his sister. eaving the information with the Eur confer a great favor upon his sister,

Amesbury, Mass., March 10, 1851. SARAH CLARE.

HAVE just received and offer for sale a lot of these seeds which I believe to be in every way reliable.

They were gathered during the present winter by Mr. James Sumpter, of Union county, Indiana, who went out to Texas for the express purpose of procuring good seed for the express purpose of procuring good seed for

Texas for the express purpose of produring good seed for his own planting.

His knowledge of the hedging business, and personal interest in the matter, are sufficient guarantee that every precantion has been used to select none but seeds of undoubted vitality, and that the proper care has been taken in their collection and preservation.

As I have no other seed on hand, purchasers can depend upon having their orders filled from this lot; and I shall be pleased to furnish samples, by mail or otherwise, to all who desire to test its quality.

Printed directions for cultivation accompany each parcel sold.

Northeast corner of Main and Lower Market March 13—9t streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HENRY MINER & CO.,

EALERS IN CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, &c., Smithfield street, between Second and Third, PITTSBURGH, Pa. This is the most extensive Cheap Publication House in the West, where may always be found the principal Magazines, and new and ald Navals. Annuals, thit backs, &c. The National Era and other periodicals are kept for sale.
Feb. 13—1y G

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS. AGENCY FOR CLAIMS.

THE undersigned, having had several years' experience in one of the public Departments of Washington, offers his services to claimants for military and naval pensions, invalid pensions, bounty land, &c. His experience and practical acquaintance with the minor details of business transacted in the accounting offices, and his knowledge of the decisions made in the adjudication of claims, enable him to offer his services with the confident assurance of procuring early and satisfactory action on all claims presented by him.

him. He will give his personal attention in the settlement of all claims against the United States—such as expense incurred in the organization of volunteers; accounts of recruiting officers; claims for horses lost or property destryed; privateer pensions; quartermasters, commissaries, and wagon masters' accounts; extra pay, back pay, rejected claims and claims before Congress.

claims, and claims before Congress.

Naval Pensians.—In all cases where any officer, seaman, marine, engineer, fireman, or coal heaver, belonging to the United States hary, has died in the naval service of a wound received, or disease contracted, in the line of duty, leaving a witow or minor children, there is more or less pension due, the amount depending upon the circumstances of each particular case. due, the amount depending upon the circumstances of each particular case

Mexican War.—In case of any officer or soldier, either of the regular army or volunteers, who died in the service during the late war with Mexico, or after leaving the service, of wounds received or diseases contracted in said service, leaving a widow, or children under sixteen years of age, there is a pension due to such widow or children.

It may be further stated, as a general rule, that in all cases where any officer of the regular army, or any officer or private soldier of the militia, including rangers, sea-fencibles, or volunteers, either in the war of 1812 or at any subsequent time, has died of wounds received in actual service, leaving a widow, or children under sixteen years of age, there is a pension due to such widow or children, or widow and children, as the case may be, if it has never been received.

there is a pension due to such whow or condition, or whow and children, as the case may be, if it has never been received.

Invalid Pensions.—All officers and privates, whether of the army, navy, militia, or volunteers, who have been at any time disabled in the service by wounds received or disease contracted while in the line of duty, are entitled to pensions, the amount depending upon the rank of the invalid and the degree of disability.

In many of the public offices, and in the Pension Office particularly, there is a great number of suspended and rejected claims, many of which could be established, if put into the hands of an efficient agent at the seat of Government, who is thoroughly acquainted with that branch of business. All letters addressed to AM GANGEWER, Washington, D. C., (the postage being paid) making inquiries in regard to claims, will be promptly attended to. Claims for pension, back pay, and extra pay, will be attended to with out charge, unless they are successfully prosecuted in which case he will charge a reasonable per centage upon the sum recovered. which case he will charge a reasonable per cetters, should communicate all the facts of the care, in ar full a manner as gossible. Especially, in all claims for pension, extra or back pay, or bounty lands, the name of the officer or soldier, the time and place of his enlistment, the company and regiment in which he served, the length of time he served, &c., should be fully stated.

He will send forms and instructions, when sufficient facts are communicated to enable him to determine what laws are applicable to the case.

A. M. CANGEWER, March 13, 1851.—6m

Washington, D. C.

References — Hon, S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon, D. Wilmot,

Marca 13, 1831.—om washington, D. C. References — Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmob, ennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. El.is Lewis, ancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle, ennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and

MARLBORO' HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. JENKS & PARKS, No. 229 Washington street, Boston. C. W. JENKS. March 20—1yg J. A. PARKS. ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY.

(THE USE OF THE KNIFE DISPENSED WITH.) THE USE OF THE KNIFE DISPENSED WITH.)

THE managers of the Parkeville Institute (near Philadelphia) have opened a ward in that Institution, for the cure of DEFORMITIES OF THE HUMAN BODY, such as curved spine, crooked limbs, deformed bones, club feet and all diseases of an analogous character, and also hernia, or rupture, by means which render a resort to the use of the knife unnecessary. These patients will be under the charge of an experienced and skillful Orthopedic Surgeon, (br. T. F. Cullen), who was for four years a pupil of the late celebrated Dr. HEBER CHASE, of Philadelphia, and who has for the last ten wears devoted himself to this capacity. brated Dr. HEBER CHASE, or rainadelphia, as has for the last ten years devoted himself to this sp Persons at a distance can consult with Dr. Cul letter, describing the case and enclosing a fee of ten directed to the care of Samuel Webb, Secretary, South Fourth street, Philadelphia, to whom all appl

T. F. CULLEN, M. D., Visiting Surgeon LIFE OF JOHN RANDOLPH. D. APPLETON & CO., 200 Broadway, New York, have now ready the fourth edition.

for admission are to be made

LIFE OF JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE. BY HUGH A GARLAND. Two volumes 12mo. Portraits. \$2.50. Mr. Garland has given us a Daguerrectype of a character more eccentric and variable than Uranus itself, and, with all two volumes of exceedingly choice historical reading -Re

most exciting fiction.—Charleston Mercury.

A good Life of this remarkable man has long been desired. Mr. Garland has furnished an extremely readable book; the two volumes not only contain the history of his life and analysis of his character, but an interesting account of the politics and the public men of the day—Crescent.

Since Kennedy's Life of William Wirt, we have had no olography, certainly no American biography, which will at all compare in interests with this work. It must be read by multitudes with intense interest.—Nevoark Daily Adser-Mr. Garland has made good use of his material, and ha Mr. Garland has made good portraiture of the given a striking and accurate portraiture of the brilliant subject of his pen.—New Orleans De

As a biography, it is marked by directness and unity of urpose, and by comprehensiveness and variety of man-It is one of the most interesting American biographies with which we are acquainted.—Evening Post.

The work is written with taste and vigor, and its bio graphical portion is well constructed and full of interest. This book fills a blank in the biographical notices of dis-inguished Americans. The two volumes give us a faithful account of his whole career, an analysis of his celebrated speeches, &c.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The work is written in an easy and beautiful style, and is replete with striking passages. The author is intimately acquainted with American literature, and the great men who at different times have played a distinguished part in the drama of the Republic. It forms a valuable addition to our national history.—Democratic Review. March 20—2t

THE NATIONAL ERA.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., March 17, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: I read with much interest your article, a few weeks since, upon the duty of anti-slavery voters; and I have not been less interested in the letter in the last Era from Mr. Lewis of

The reaction that has taken place among Northern politicians, on the anti-slavery question, has been witnessed by us all with deep anxiety. The truth of it cannot be denied. And while we be-lieve that it is confined mainly to the politicians, we all know the influence of the press, for evil as well as for good. And the tone of the Northern political press on this subject is unquestionably far below what it was in 1847. Various influences have contributed to this result; but there is one reason, in my opinion, more powerful than all others. We then had an efficient ant-slavery organization. Now we can hardly be said to have any. The course taken by the Free Democracy of New York, and the extensive coalitions with the old parties in the New England States, have left us

in a position not very easily determined.

We need, then, as it seems to me, first and most of all things, a State and National organization, to find out who, and what, and where we are. Without this we can do nothing. With this, holding, as we do, the balance of power in most of the free States, we can do much. We need such an organization to promote our own efficiency and strength; to prevent our ranks from being bro-ken and scattered by discouragement or uncertainty. We need it to impress the unprincipled politicians of the old parties with a wholesome fear when nothing else will restrain them. We need it, above all, as a citadel to which the good men of the other parties may flee, when their hopes deferred have made their hearts sick enough to drive

I was a member of the Convention that met at would have been held.

we perhaps all hope that many good men now in the other parties will act with us at the next Presidential election. But to delay acting ourselves till we see what they will do, would be fatal. Their course will not be determined until after their parties hold their National Conventions.

This will not be before May 1852. And it will require the convention of the ordinance of 1787 to be a require company (as it expresses itself) between ready an efficient organization, directed to the same object, with which they can unite. Nor can I see any objection to the adoption of

Nor can I see any objection to the adoption of thorough Democratic principles in such a Convention. Though I was trained up a Whig Protectionist, when I adopted free principles, I applied them to trade, as well as men. And I doubt not it is so with nearly all anti-slavery men. The principle of free uniform products among a proper states. ciple of free, untrammelled intercourse among nations is founded in eternal truth; and no timid expediency need deter us from building a platform of materials that shall never decay.

And yet we might, and I think it is our duty

to, place ourselves in such a position that we can afterwards unite with any portions of the other parties—if in any considerable numbers they shall secede—on the anti-slavery question alone.

This will be, in reality, the only question in is-

with patience, while we day of triumph. Respectfully yours,

W. Davis.

For the National Era. THE TWO MOVEMENTS.

The beginning of strife is as when one letteth it be meddled with. When our revolutionary struggle had happily terminated, and the founda-tions of our Federal Government were being laid, the existence of slavery in some of the States pre-sented a difficulty and produced some altercation. To have settled the question then and for- | iquity. ever would have been comparatively easy, by permitting such States as would not come into permitting such States as would not come into the Union on the basis of freedom to do for themselves as best they could. The number withdrawing in such an alternative would doubtless have been small. The time was propitious. The fire of 'seventy-six yet burned in many hearts. But to dismember the family by whose united effort the British yoke had been broken seemed to many unwise and hazardous, if not suicidaland hence it was deemed necessary, in founding this free Government, to quiet the agitation by making some concession to slavery. This they did, first, by granting that three fifths of the slaves should be taken into the account in making out the ratio of Federal representation; and, sec clause which defines the duty of the several States downwards, and is bearing fruit upwards. They inserted a root of bitterness, which, springing up, now greatly troubles us. These concessions, it is true, allayed the tempest for a time, and the friends of freedom in their simplicity imagined that the barriers thrown around slavery would prevent its spreading, and thus render it comparatively harmless. But they left a crevice in the dam, which has been gradually widening, and the waters of slavery, (issuing thence,) like Ezekiel's river, have become waters to swim in, a river that cannot be forded-nay, the whole country is deluged, and our good ship, the Union, creaking in every timber, is like to go to pieces in the

Maelstrom of contention. By the enactments of last session, of which the Fugitive Slave law—facetrously styled, here, the vermifuge bill—is the master-piece, slavery has broken through all the barriers which our wise and liberty-loving fathers of the Revolution placed in its way, and where its proud rage shall be stayed God only knows. In the mean time, let every lover of freedom, every well-wisher of his country, buckle on his armor for the combat, and play the man for liberty. Two parties are already in the field, to one or other of which every citizen must sooner or later attach himself. The Slavery party is seeking to gain popular favor and advance its cause by assuming the name of Unionist, as though the safety, prosperity, and perpetuity of the Union, were the object of the Confederacy; whilst to the party of Freedom they give the name of Disunionist, for the purpose of exciting against it public odium, as though the dismemberment of this Commonwealth was the object of its desire, and at least secretly aimed Yet nothing is more false.

The object of the one party is the extension and perpetuation of slavery; that of the other, to restrict and limit it by all righteous and constitutional means. To the former, therefore, the name of Slavery, and to the latter that of Liberty, party

This scheme of the Slavery party to gain for themselves public favor and cast odium on their opponents betrays in its leading members a sense both of the weakness and wickedness of their Truth is mighty, and seeks no subterfuge, but the prince of darkness must assume the attire of an angel of light. To form a correct estimate of these two movements, we must note well their

The party of Freedom had its rise among the cople, stimulated by the convictions of conscience people, stimulated by the convictions or consorence and the better principles of the human heart— the spontaneous product of man's natural love of of Christ. The Slavery party had its origin among the upper ten thousand, rich merchants and manufacturers, members of Congress, &c., prompt ed by mercenary and selfish considerations. With latter, it is carnal policy. In calculating the probabilities of success, we must take into view ooth the more immediate and the ultimate result. The struggle is not likely to end with one campaign, nor yet two or three: we are engaged in a Republicanism! war, a protracted and desperate contest

the Slavery party. Their scheme will likely be crowned with temporary success. The masses in the slave States will be persuaded that it is a sectional contest—a controversy between the slave and free States, as States; and thus their sectional pride and local attachments will be groused. The pride and local attachments will be aroused. The prejudices of the North against the black man will be stirred up from the bottom. The alternative well, I opine that one day this country will tive of Union or Disunion will be brought to bear upon the public mind. All these things considered, the immediate result cannot be doubtful. Victory will for the present perch on the black flag of Slavery. But when we take into view the general character of our free institutions, the tendency of the age, the character of the party doing battle for Freedom and the principles by which they are actuated, we see it written as with a sunbeam by the finger of God on the banner of Freedom: Slavery shall perish. But how shall this desirable event be brought about? Not by a miracle, but through the agency of man. On the zeal, energy, wisdom, and vigilance of the Liberty party the cause is, under God, depending. Shall the friends of Liberty slumber and sleep when the Genius of Liberty is agonizing, she be-ing delivered into the hands of her enemies by those who should have done battle for her, sold for a few pieces of silver and betrayed into the hands of the slave power by Senators and Congressmen pledged to her support? Friends of Liberty, let it not be so. RAMBLER,

For the National Era.

SUPREME COURT AND ORDINANCE OF 1787. I see that the United States Supreme Court has been very free in giving an extra-judicial decision against the validity of the Ordinance of 1787, which we have all along esteemed to be our 1787, which we have all along esteemed to be our fundamental law and our shield of freedom. If I understand them, their main reason for their opinion seems to be that if the Ordinance is left in force, the States would not be on an "equal footing," in the language of the Constitution. Good Heavens, what a reason! It is true that Congress has a right to admit new States on an "equal footing" with the old ones. But this does not I was a member of the Convention that met at Buffalo, in October of 1848. And though the organization that was then formed was afterwards merged in the Free Soil movement, it never seemed to me the less important. It was a nucleus of them; on an equal despotism with the most violous. I take it that there was meant to be some standard. One, and prostitute his word. The title which the less into the Southwest of the Male Southwest of the merged in the Free Soil movement, it never seemed to me the less important. It was a nucleus around which the anti-slavery fragments that were afterwards broken from the other parties naturally gathered. We came together by an affinity that the prejudices of years could not resist. And though, as Mr. Lewis intimates, the attraction was mutual, and both parties were somewhat turned from their old spheres of motion, a great work was begun by it. But had we not been organized, our attractive power could not ranks. I fully believe that, had it not been for the first Buffalo Convention, the second never after the first Buffalo Convention, the second never according in the Holy spirit in the Scriptures gives to a body the Holy Spirit in the Scriptures gives to a body which would deliberately assume such a position, and act accordingly, is a Habitation or basis; or the high, no help, democratic, free one? Again, for whose benefit was the Supreme Court talking (not deciding) when wishing to place States upon an equal footing which the most vicious. I take it that there was meant to be some standard or basis; or the high, no which would deliberately assume such a position, and act accordingly, is a Habitation of Devills? The General Assembly has assumed deliberately such a position, and act accordingly. The prespotency of Chillicothe, the prespective of which the Brother is a member, and with his concurrence at the time it was enacted, passed the following particles and the first into the old spheres of notion. When our Lord was sending perhaps the last the projection or a control of the second never afterwards broken from their old spheres of motion, affinity that the prejudices of years could not be free to introduce always and act accordingly. The General Assembly has assumed deliberately such a position, and act accordingly. The presponse of the prespective of the pr the first Buffalo Convention, the second never they wish to give us the same degree of libertinism that the worst States claim for themselves? Did Let us, then, have another National Conven- they declare this glorious Ordinance invalid, in tion, in October next, at Buffalo. That is the order to give us a wider scope to do wrong? If most central point for the free States, and the they did, we don't thank them for this gratuitous associations connected with the place cannot but opinion. We ask not the privilege of making a beneficial.

We perhaps all hope that many good men now

monarchy, an oligarchy, or a despotism. The standard of equality, to which all should come, we

tered, or of any attempt being made for that purpose, unless we refer to the attempt to suspend pose, unless we refer to the attempt to suspend its operation in Indiana for the purpose of introducing slavery there. On the contrary, I had heard of its being ratified by the first Congress, almost unanimously, and of each State admitted from its territory being put under the condition of abiding by and conforming to that Ordinance; and that condition has been complied with on the work of these Northwestern States generally. part of these Northwestern States generally. The Ordinance, when made, referred to, and was binding in express terms upon, the States to be

acting alone in making and adopting the Consti-This will be, in reality, the only question in issue. On this, men of opposite opinions on other questions may unite. The Slavery question must be settled before any other question can be presented to the people. It is paramount, vital, a question of life or death to the Republic. I can therefore vote for Seward, or Van Buren, or any good man who is on the side of Freedom, though on other questions he does not represent, nor would he carry out, all of my principles.

But should we be disappointed, and both the old parties should ride out the next Presidential storm without being broken up, it is of infinite. storm without being broken up, it is of infinite importance that we should be already in the field,

strong in our principles, if not in our numbers—ready to fight manfully for the truth, and wait with patience, while we labor in faith, for the day of triumph. Respectfully yours,

W. Davis

The discussions of the last ten years have thrown floods of light upon the public mind. It comes through a thousand avenues. The General Assemblies and Conferences have, in the full blaze of light, not only tolerated slaveholders, things, must make an utter confliction or incon- without any circumstances to palliate their offensistency; so that one must fall or the other give way. No such thing. On the contrary, there is have refused to call that kind of slaveholding a way. No such thing. On the contrary, there is an entire consistency between the Constitution and sin. the Ordinance, as they stood at the making of they rebuke and curse anti-slavery men. They both; and had their provisions and spirit been out water—therefore, leave off contention before respected, and had our Government acted consistently with both, there would now be no conflict in fact, and no necessity or excuse for the Supreme Court to say what they have said about an equal footing, by which I understand them to mean simply an equal footing in despotism and in-

The United States Constitution says that "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808."-Sec. 9, Art. 1. ooked like preventing any more territory or States from becoming slaveholding. The Ordinance of 1787 says, (Art. 6,) "There shall be nance of 1787 says, (Art. 6,) "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory for provided elements of the Congregational Union of England and easy matter that, what with slips and tumestation and the congregation of the congregation said territory, &c., provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, &c." Now, these two instruments, Ordinance and Constitution, almost simultaneous in their making adoption leoked to the feat that there were the constitution with her on this very point. We all remember how indignant the Assembly was, a few years ago, at the Free Church of Scotland, for remember the feat that there were the constitution with her on this very point. and adoption, looked to the fact that there was to ond, by inserting in the Constitution the famous | be no more slave States or slave territory. That is a fixed position, with express language, that Brothe making these concessions they meddled with contention when they should have left it off, by wisely letting go its cause. They dropped into the Federal soil a seed which has taken root spect an effort was made to have both instruments consistent with each other. And these facts, together with the provision leaving Congress the ower after 1808 to cut off the slave trade, show that it was expected not only to prevent any more slave States from being made, but to suppress slavery in the old States, and thus make them Republican. It seemed as though Congress were expected to cut the jugular vein of slavery, in the old States, as soon as 1808 should come

The Constitution of the United States was made a fair instrument on its face; and its standard, in conformity to which old States and new States admitted should be placed on an equal footing, was simply that of Republicanism, in contradistinction to monarchy, oligarchy, aristocracy, or absolutism; and this Republicanism had its meaning, in the minds of our Revolutionary forefathers, as in conformity to the principles of the the Catholic Church force division upon Luther Declaration of Independence, but not according and Calvin, and those associated with them? Did to the meaning attached to that word by old England or by South Carolina. It is a libel upon our forefathers. It is untrue to the common acceptation of that word to say that South Carolina conforms to the standard of Republicanism as meant to be understood by our Constitution. The Declaration of Independence and the principles avowed in it, the Constitution and its guaranties for liberty, the Ordinance and its prehibition of slavery, and the power given Congress to prevent the extension of slavery into new States, all go to show what standard of Republicanism and equality our fathers had reference to.

But, according to the volunteered dictum of our great Supreme Court, if any State shall introduce despotism, and have one man own all the rest in the State, as goods, chattels, and things-or shall make a complete oligarchy in substance— or shall make even a monarchy in substance, but call it a Republic—and have a King, but call him a Govern-step by step purity has been approximated. And or-or have an autocrat, yet call him another name, a Republican or Democratic name, if you pleasethen, every other State must have the same right to do the same things, in order to be on an equal footing" with this one State under the Constitution. This done, every compact that stands in the way of such equal footing must be declared invalid. We do not thank the Supreme Court for gratuitously attempting to give us such damnable liberty or license to introduce slavery into our fair State, and thereby in time have a minority own the majority like beasts. We ask no such ther division, and those already divided can be uni-

The truth is, the Supreme Court sees, with this Ordinance in the way, that we are not bound to deliver fugitives from service to any but the original States. Hence the necessity of avoiding this inconvenient, fundamental, forever-binding from their present unhappy Church relations. But hope is failing, conscience is asserting her equal footing the libertine's range, the pirate's supremacy, and if she is pressed much further, and if she is pressed much further, the property of the propert privilege. Sage men! their decision will render division must be the result. It is vain to hope for nous as great and profound jurists, as in-anything else. Burdened conscience has always ale liberty-loving men, governed by the rought relief in this direction, and always will, corruptible liberty-loving men, governed by the safe rule of strict construction against slavery, and a liberal construction in favor of liberty and

And what becomes of all the articles of com-

Well, I opine that one day this country will see a set of judges who will declare that under the Constitution there can be no slavery; a set of judges who will not leave the letter of that instrument, to go in search of contemporaneous, false, unsworn, ex parte history, to prove what the Constitution does not by its language sustain. Freedom will yet have its day in Court.
Yours for the Right, B. F. HOFFMAN. intentional. There is much more that I would like to say on this matter, but I will not trespass upon the liberality of the Editor of the Era further. I am obliged, that through that medium

For the National Era. REPLY TO SECESSION .- No. 4.

At the very moment when the civilized world At the very moment when the civilized world is, under the progress of truth, waging a warfare against this iniquity, the great religious organizations step forward in its defence, and underprop the tottering fabrie. When one branch of the church excludes a man for teaching that God is the author of slavery, he is received into another; and the General Assembly, when petitioned to notice such "irregularity," refuses to notice the conduct of the wrong-doer. It not merely tolerates in its communion those who may sustain nominally the relation of master to slaves. sustain nominally the relation of master to slaves, but those who buy and sell them, as articles of merchandise. They deliberately sustain slavery under the circumstances in which it is found in the South ern portion of our country. And we ask, where car it be found under circumstances of more aggrava-ted cruelty? If church members may practice eople, by way of revelation, till the trumpet shall ound for the final judgment, he charged them, as they regarded his favor, and as they would not be partakers of the judgments about to be poured out, to separate themselves from the body which had come so corrupt as to make merchandise of the odies and souls of men, and were living in other enumerated sins, none of which is more heinous than making the God of the Bible the author and approver

This is the precise condition of the General assembly. Why blame us for acting in precise obedience to the standing recommendation of his

Those who advocate secession do not plead that, under all circumstances, a Church proves itself not to be a true Church, because it refuses to exclude slaveholders from its communion. There may be circumstances of ignorance, on the part of the Church. It may tolerate them in its communion, with the hope that, under the influence of light and the labors of love, they may be induced to abandon the practice. There may be something peculiar in the relation of the master and the slave, which may make an exception in the relation. slave, which may make an exception, in the estimation of the Church, in a particular case. Now. I do not admit that any of these circumstances can justify a Church in retaining slaveholders, yet it may so materially affect the character of the Church as not to invalidate her claim to be a true Church. But none of these palliating circumstances can be plead in behalf of the great religious organizations of the present day. They have had full light on this subject. They have no reason to hope that the slaveholder will abandon his sin;

While they delight to honor slaveholders, are deliberately and fully committed to the support of slavery. In a moment of fierce and terrible struggle between liberty and slavery, they have taken sides with the oppressor against the oppressed. It is for these reasons that we do not hesitate to say that the great ecclesiastical organizations are opposed to Christ. When prostrated liberty and crushed humanity lie bleeding in their wounds, they look coldly on, and, Priest and Levite like, they pass by on the other side. It is not merely for retaining slaveholders in their communion that we secede from those Churches.

but for retaining such slaveholders as they do, and under such circumstances. We knew, and Brother Fullerton knows, that monstrating with her on this very matter of slavery. I think it somewhat strange that our er should try to make up an issue between we claim is, that to tolerate such slaveholders as the American Churches do, and under so much light, and in view of the struggle now going on between liberty and slavery, proves that they are opposed to Christ, and with the world.

much concern. If I have been called of God to preach the Gospel, and have been formally conse-crated to the work, in good faith on my part, I am not particular to inquire, afterwards, by what And with respect to my authority it was done. ptism; if in good faith I submitted to that form which I believed right at the time, administered by those who I believed at the time were authorized

It is asked, "are there not enough of these

the Christian bodies? Did not the corruptions of not the corruptions of the English Church force division upon the Nonconformists? Did not the despotism and corruptions of the State Church of Scotland force division upon the Free Church? Will Brother Fullerton condemn all these divisions? It may be asked, for what end are all these divisions? The answer is, to arrive at a greater degree of purity. But the Brother asks, "where is that pure Church for which we have been seeking?" "Can any one of these divisions say, without blushing," "it is in me?" I suppose they cannot. But what of that? Suppose they cannot arrive at perfection, is that any reason why they should not leave an awfully corrupt body, and try to form one nearer to perfection in purity? If so, then the Protestants did wrong in separating from the Catholic Church; for surely the organizations which they formed were not been made toward perfection. Sometimes these approximations have been made by reformation, and as happy as queens! but generally by secession. I am sorry that anti-slavery Christians are divided. I should rejoice with the enemies of freedom and holiness. I have no doubt but that all the Churches in the region ty own the majority like beasts. We ask no such downward, devilian equality. We would not espro-slavery bodies with which they are connec

> "Lizzie and Mary, dear, don't slide with the cause there is no other way of relief, where hurches are determined to abide by correct

separate from these bodies, alienate those who ought to walk together as brethren. If you cannot go with us, at least be as tolerant towards us as towards slaveholding bodies. Surely, it cannot be a greater offence to separate from those who make merchandise of the "bodies and souls of men," than thus to trade in the image of God. I feel glad that in this controversy our Brother has been so kind and courteous; and if anything play-ground. unkind has escaped me, I am sure it has been un-

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

of communication we have been permitted to speak freely.

Daniel Gilmer.

We are indebted to the kindness of the super intendent of the census for the following table of the population of the United States, as near as can be ascertained at present from the certificates of the marshals; the ratio of representation and number of Representatives to each State which that amount of population will give; the fractions left to each State, &c.

States.	Free popula- tion.	Slaves.	Representa- tive popula	No. of Reps	Fractions.
Maine -	582 026			6	BARTIE
N. H	318,203		200	3	22 970
Mass	994,724			10	88 475
Vermont -	314,322		No.	3	62.964
R Island -	147,549			1	34 794
Conn.	370,913	4		3	54 373 °
N. York -	3,098,818		TO BULL IN	33	91,385
N. Jersey -	489,568	52	-	5	24,010
Penn.	2 341 204	- 10-		25	24,019
Ohio Indiana -	1,981,940			21	11.804
Wisconsin -	990,258			10	25,244
Michigan -	305,595			3	58,408
Illinois -	397,576	The T		4	26,068
Iowa	850,000		The state of	9	24 872
California -	192,000 200,000			2	11.416
Maryland -	492,661	90,355	-	2	5 648
Virginia -	940,000	460,000	546,674	5	13,648
N. Carolina	480,000	280,000	1,216,000	13	80,994
S. Carolina	280,000	350,000	648,000	5	4,712
Georgia -	555,000	365,000	490,000 774,000	8	88 944
Florida .	45,000	22,000	58,200	1	24,120
Alabama .	440,000	330,000	638,000	6	28,592
Mississippi	300.000	320,000	492,000	5	78 994
Louisiana -	250,000	200,000	370.000	3	26,120
Texas -	100,000	50,000	130 000	i	90,472
Arkansas -	150 000	45,000	177.000	i	36 824
Missouri -	590,000	91,547	644,928	6	83 824
Tennessée -	800,000	250,000	950,000	10	85,872
Kentucky -	782,000	211,000	908,600	9	18,240
Delaware .	90,277	2,332	91,676	1	70,016
	1000			220	
	ENTIR	E POPUL	TION		THE REAL PROPERTY.

197,985 20,067,720 3,070,734 The entire representative population is about 21,710,000. The ratio of representation will be

Free.

13,574,797

6,294,938 3,067,234

States and Territories.

District and Territories

Free States - -

As the law of 22d May, 1850, determines the number of Representatives at 233, and as but 220 of these are provided for in the foregoing table, without taking them from fractions, it will be necessary to select from the States thirteen having the largest fractions, to each of which are to be assigned a Representative, to make up the entire

The States entitled to Representatives for such fractions will most probably be New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Ken-

The States which gain, irrespective of the fraction, will be Pennsylvania 1, Illinois 2, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1—6. The States which gain, in all, are as follows, viz: Arkansas 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 2, Massachu-

setts 1, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 2, Pennsylvania 1—10.

The following States lose, viz: Maine 1, New Hampihire 1, New York 1, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2.

The free States gain six members and lose

four. The slave States gain four and lose six .-

BY MARY IRVING.

From the Friend of Youth.

Winter is almost "over and gone," children! I trust you have all enjoyed it as much as the rosy-cheeked boys I have watched almost every day from my window. There is a pond away below; it has sparkled up to my eyes every morning of the season, and almost every moonlit night has seen the merry skaters shooting, curving, and careering over its crackling surface. Then, too, there is a slope all the way down to the shore; a gentle, green slope in summer time—a "royal slide?" winter, as the boys, who very well appreciate the pleasures of the "big hill," are often assuring me. It is freshly iced over since the January thaw," (which came after January this year,) and never was in better condition, Off! and away the gay sleds dart, like so many ducks down the rapids of a river! Bravo! Charlie has gained the goal, and his loud laugh comes ringing up over the "glare ice?

easy matter that, what with slips and tum--'tis always an easier passage down hill than up in this world, boys! remember that! It does remind me most forcibly of my "last slide;" for I loved to slide as well as any of you once, though it was on a hill far away from The snow was deeper, and it seemed to me whiter than on these gentle slopes. It buried up even the fences; and it was covered with a "crust," firm, hard, and crispy to my shoes. My mother was not one of the cherish their little girls within doors like hothouse buds, while they give the naturally more

hardy boys all the advantage of sun and showr. So, well "armed and equipped" in blankets and mittens," I used to tug my light sled to the hill-top, and hold my breath As for the validity of my ordination, I have not in delight as we shot, like the flying horse and his rider, down the smooth, glittering side.

When I was a year old, I was sent away from my home and my favorite hill, to the care and teachings of a kind lady, whose loving words and tones will live always in my heart. Lizzie Lee, her only daughter, was two years older than myself; and she became to administer the ordinance, I am satisfied with at once my classmate, roommate, playmatein short, in the school-girl's expressive language, my "crony." We were both without divisions already?" I would reply, more than sisters near our own age—but sisters certainly enough. But who have forced these divisions upon more affectionately than we did. In the short, happy school-hours, we studied from the same arithmetic or geography; and when the lessons were all said, and the daily "stint" of sewing done to the very last stitch, we were as free as kittens, and as merry, too, in our rompings down the lane and over the hillocks. I cannot tell you now of our summer ramblings and berryings, for I have promised to give you the story of "my last slide."

Winter came howling on as fiercely as usual; and Jack Frost, his prime minister, was as busy as ever in pinching our ears and fingers; but we laughed at the cold-hearted old fellow, and were by no means to be driven from our play-ground by any of his pranks.

The favorite sleds of the boys—the "Victory," the "Giraffe," and I know not how many others, in all the glory of green, red, and yellow-were often at our service; and as their owners, with boyish gallantry, were always se approximations that progress has ready to save us from the up-hill part of the business, we felt ourselves quite as important

One unlucky recess, a merrier shout than usual from the play-hill called our good governess, Mrs. Lee, to the door. Her sober Lizzie, who towered by half a head above all the rest of us, met her eyes in the unfortunate attitude of rolling down hill with her brother, in a most comical hurry, while the sled on which they had commenced their voyage stood "brought against a snag half-way down. The The consciences of the membership are on the side as Lizzie and I passed her, with glowing frocks, she gently remarked-

Churches are determined to abide by correct ecclesiastical organizations. We do urge our brethren who are yet in connection with pro-

ted, though not without some regrets for the them disoblige him as much as they would and the younger, though scarcely smaller, girls were capering. "I don't want to be a 'young lady' at all!"

ger Lily!" shouted her brother Martin, dragging forward his new, tiger-spotted, orange sled—the gayest of all the gay ones on the

We shook our heads sorrowfully. "She's the fleetest craft ever launched, I tell you! Come on!" "We can't! Mother says we are too big

girls to slide," answered Lizzie. "Whew!" he whistled, measuring us both, with his eye, from head to foot. "Too big! I wouldn't be a girl, anyhow!" And with this gallant and highly gratifying (to himself) exclamation, he whirled about on his heel, and

slid away. "Come, Mary," said Lizzie, with a sigh, let us go and look up the jumping-rope!' And we tried to find some consolation in

iscovering which of us could jump fifty times we were not allowed to skip longer without stopping) in the least number of seconds.

Winter, with its sliding days, was nearly ver, when one evening Lizzie and myself

ame around there, in one of our sociable ramles. The new moon had just arisen, with a ort-of dim veil over her face, and a rainbow "It will rain-or snow-in three days!" said

izzie, decisively.

"How do you know?"

"Because, don't you see, there are three

rs inside of the moon-rainbow!"

We looked down on the hill. It was smooth, ill, and beautiful; the scholars had all gone ome an hour before; Martin was in the vil-ige, half a mile off. You can guess what mptation jumped into both our heads at once. 'If we had the 'Tiger Lily!'" whispered izzie, glancing around, as though she scarceknew whether or no the wish were a guilty

"I know where it is," I answered; eagerly; behind the rose-bushes, under the ell-window ned. But—can we? Didn't your mother rbid us ?"

"N-no, not exactly," answered Lizzie, inside, "you shather doubtfully. "She only meant that we I'll drop you!" nould not slide with the school-boys, nor betree people; and I am sure no mortal eye, not ven hers, can look upon us now, for she was

"Drop me, if you please," replied the little hero, "but I'll promise you no more than two"—upon which his companion slipped off the west wing five minutes ago!" Here was a dilemma-what should we have

ne, children? Why, have gone and asked er, to be sure—then we could have gone down hill with perfectly clear consciences! But children are not always ready enough to think of what is just exactly right; so we satisfied ourselves by resolving that we would tell her afterwards, and that she would not blame us, as we had not broken any positive or implied command. "Just one slide!" urged Lizzie, in reply to

my objections: I'll answer for it; she won't angry with us!"

We took the "Tiger Lily" from its nestling place. It looked so beautiful, so fleet, and so tempting! We drew it to the hill-top, both seated ourselves, and down-away we went, with the swiftness almost of lightning! was a short pleasure, to be sure; but we felt half afraid of transgressing, should we contin-

We drew back the sled, and bounded to the door-steps to stand watching the gleams of sunset which the snow still held.

"Well girls!" said a gentle voice.

We looked around, and saw Mrs. Lee's kind eyes smiling upon us, as she came from the door-way, wrapped in a large, warm shawl. "Will it slump?" she inquired, carefully putting her foot upon a snow-bank.

"Oh, no! it would bear Goliath himself!" cried Lizzie, with a jump upon it.
"Suppose you bring a sled and draw me along upon it a little way," said her mother,

very good-humoredly.

The idea almost lifted us off the snow-bank with surprise! Mamma upon a hard sled! that grave, sober woman! what was the world

We lost no time in seating her upon our favorite sled, and then, joining hands over the handle, we played the part of her two obedient steeds to our hearts' content.

"Take one slide, mamma!" we both pleaded, as she was about to arise. Well!" she acquiesced, after a moment's

Pushed with all the strength of our four young arms, the "Tiger Lily" darted from its moorings and swept a swift, graceful curve downward, while we clapped our hands and shouted in glee from our high place of prospect. Then, planting our feet firmly on the ce, we half slid, half ran to meet her.

"Mamma, I'll tell you something," Lizzie, coaxingly, putting her mittened hand into her mother's. "We have been sliding, "We have been sliding, too-only once-Mary and I. We thought you would be willing; there was nobody to

"Well!" replied Mrs. Lee, quietly, with rather a puzzling smile. "Did you see us, mamma?" urged Lizzie,

peeping up in her face. "No matter, my dear; did you do just right?"?

Lizzie was silent. "I don't intend to blame you especially for what I have just been doing myself," she added, very kindly: "There was nothing wrong in the slide, I only wish you not to be hoydens and you would have done perfectly right, if I had been away from home; because then you would have been left to the exercise of your own judgments. If I understand it, you intended to obey the *spirit* of my request, while violating the *letter* of it."

"Yes, mamma, certainly, that was just it." "Now, as I was almost within hearing, would it not have been better to have come in and let me make the decision, instead of taking the responsibility of it upon yourselves?"

Yes, indeed, mamma; for we didn't half mjoy our slide, after all! Mayn't we take "Not to-night, my girls; it is growing dark.

and the south wind comes up chill; we will go in to our reading." Lizzie's astronomical calculations were not perfectly correct; for the storm of rain came

on that night, melting all our snow-banks, and ushering in the spring.

That was "my last slide." But if ever the winter comes that does not tie me with duties within doors, and if such merry voices as these

now ringing in my ears are there to entice me to a ride on such a sled, down such a hill, I hardly think the one I have told you of will be finally my last slide!

THE DISOBLIGING BOY. Some folks who are very disobliging are not

ware of it. Now there was Sam Hobbs, as pleasant a fellow as any in the school. He was a good scholar, diligent and studious, and always ready to join a friend on an excursion of pleasure. He was not naturally disobliging but he acquired the bad habit in this way I've heard a boy many a time say, "lend me your knife, Sam, will you?" "I can't, for haven't any; and besides, I want to use it myself," he would reply; or if they said, "let me see your knife, Sam, will you?" he would take it out and show it to them, and then say, "there, you have seen it," and then back he would put it in his pocket. He always refused in such a pleasant way that they were rarely, if ever, offended, and it was a long time before they discovered how often he disobliged them. One day, when he was absent from school the boys had a public meeting, and agreed,

unanimously, that they would convince him how disobliging he was, and in such a way that he could have no excuse for being angry. The next day, when he came, one of the first tinkle of the bell called us in immediately; and things he said was, "where's the lesson today?" "I can't, for I haven't any; besides, I cheeks, after having shaken the snow from our | wan't to use it myself," was the reply. He asked another, who, holding the book open at such a distance that he could not read it, said, boys again. Better leave sleds to the chil- "there, you have seen it." Every question dren—you should be quite young ladies by this time!"

At language old answers. At length, he began to grow an-Lizzie bowed her flaxen head demurely, and gry; but when he got to his seat, and thought passed on; while I fell to puzzling myself of it, he was surprised to think how often he about my claims to young-ladyhood, which | had disobliged his friends; the fact was, he had had never entered my head before. A wish of never thought of it before; but now his eyes Lizzie's "dear mamma" had always been to us the same as a command, as the wishes of had disobliged persons so much, and he deter-The signs of the times are at present in favor of pact contained in the Ordinance by that decision? slavery bodies, not longer to keep the consciences all mothers should be; and we quietly submit-mined not to be angry with his schoolmates, let

lost luxury to ourselves and to each other.

"I wish I could always be little!" I exconstantly forgot it, and received for an anconstantly forgot it, and received for an anof the forbidden (forbidden (fo

of the forbidden "slide," down which the boys any; and besides, I want to use it myself." He came to school in the afternoon in great sachusetts. tribulation; he was at the head of his class in ady' at all!"

Arithmetic, and felt very anxious to remain there; but in his lesson of this day there was a

sum that he could not understand. In yain he applied to one after another to explain it, but all the answer he got was, "I can't, for I haven't any; besides, I want to use it myself." There was one scholar who came late; to him he applied, and, to his great joy and surprise, his friend did the sum; but, oh, provoking! just as he reached his hand out for the slate, it was withdrawn, and the old words, "there, you've seen it," was the answer. He could bear it no longer; but burst into tears. His schoolmates really liked him, and when they saw how badly he felt, they were very sorry that they had carried the joke so far. After school, they all came and shook hands with him, and told him why they did it. He acknowledged that he had done wrong, and after that he seldom refused to oblige a person when it was proper; if he did, we had but to say-"I can't, for I haven't any; besides, I want to use it myself," and he would instantly oblige

SPUNK AND PERIL.

us.—Youth's Companion.

There is a story, and which I believe is fact, of two boys going to a jackdaw's nest from a hole under the belfry window in the tower of All-Saint's Church, Derby. As it was impossible to reach it standing, and equally impossible to reach that height from without, they esolved to put a plank through the window and while the heavier boy secured its balance by sitting on the end within, the lighter boy was to fix himself on the opposite end, and from that perilous situation to reach the object of their desire. So far, the scheme answered. The little fellow took the nest, and, finding in it five fledged young birds, announced the news to his companion.

the plank

Up tilted the end, and down went the boy, upwards of a hundred feet from the ground. The little fellow, at the moment of his fall, was holding his prize by their legs-three in one hand, and two in the other—and they, finding themselves descending, fluttered out their pinions instinctively. The boy, too, had on a carter's frock secured round the neck, which, filling with air from beneath, buoyed him up like a balloon, and he descended smoothly to the ground—when, looking up, he exclaimed to his companion-"Now you shall have none!" and ran away,

sound in every limb, to the astonishment of the inhabitants, who, with inconceivable horror, had witnessed his descent.—Selected

A QUESTION FOR ALGEBRAISTS .- Two Arabs had sat down to dinner, and were accosted by a stranger, who requested to join their party, saying, "that as he could not get provisions to buy in that part of the country, if they would admit him to eat only an equal share with themselves, he would willingly pay them for the whole." The frugal meal consisted of eight small loaves of bread, five of which belonged to one of the Arabs, and three to the other. The stranger having eaten a third part, and each of the two Arabs a third part of the eight loaves, arose and laid before them eight pieces of money, saying, "My friends, there is what I promised to give you; divide it between you according to your just rights." of course, arose respecting a division of the money; but, reference being made to the cadi, he adjudged seven pieces of the money to the owner of the five loaves, and only one piece to him who had owned the three loaves. Yet the cadi decided justly.—Selected.

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